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EPIGRAMMATIC GEMS.

A FOP.

A fop is one who takes great pains
About everything except his brains.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

If I had a fortune of gold to invest,
It would cause little worry or troublin';
To Ireland I'd send it, that "Isle of the Blest,"
Where the Capital always in Dublin.

THE SWEET BUY-AND-BY.

"By and by is easily said."—Hamlet.

As Jones and his wife so buxom and sweet
Passed a milliner's shop on their way down the street,
Where a "duck of a bonnet" she chanced to espy,
And with words most seductive she coaxed him to buy.
"It's only twelve dollars; come, dear, let's go buy it."
"All right," replied Jones, and passed on; "let's go by it!"

SYMBOLIC LOVE.

My love for U will ne'er D K,
Nor ever grow 0 less;
I 0 U both night and day,
& love U 2 X S.

POETRY VS. PROSE.

Success is the poetry of life as it goes,
For we find, to our cost, its re-verses are prose.

A 'ARD 'IT.

Of the letter h throughout their 'and,
The English seem to have a dread;
They've seldom got it in their 'and,
And never in their 'ead.

AN ENIGMA.

From majesty take head and tail,
Be sure and leave the rest:
Then, if you do, you cannot fail
To see it's but a jest.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE LOST I. O. U.

Some men seem to take naturally to whatever promises to be unfortunate to them, and it must have been in a blind obedience to this law that Charles Day insisted on regarding Jonas Terry as his friend. There was nothing in common between the men but a love for Josie Merritt, and such a circumstance is not usually conducive to friendly feeling.

Charles had wavy brown hair, a pleasant face, and a fine tenor voice. Jonas kept his hair cut after some penitentiary fashion, his features were thick and commonplace, and he had a short, stumpy figure. Their mental differences were quite as great: Charles was rapid and bright, Jonas slow and secretive; Charles also was affectionate and prodigal, Jonas saving and prudent, and inclined to make a merit of always looking out for himself. Both were young men of some fortune and position, but Jonas alone was in business. Charles lived upon the rents of his property, and devoted his time to the ladies in general, and to Josie Merritt in particular.

One evening in June they sat together in the library of Charles' fine house. They had been discussing some summer plans, and Charles said,

"Leave off grinding at that money mill of yours, Jonas, and come with me; we shall have a pleasant month's cruise."

"I cannot possibly do it. To tell the truth, I am in a very tight place, and it is a bad time for raising money."

"How much do you want?"

"About twelve thousand."

"Will ten thousand do?"

"Yes; ten would put me out of straits. In fact, ten thousand now might be worth fifty thousand to me."

Charles walked to his secretary, and unlocking it, counted out the amount in bills, and handed them to his friend, saying:

"Just give me your I. O. U., Jonas, for two months after date. Will that be long enough?"

"You don't mean this, Charles?"

"Why, yes, I do, old fellow. It is not much of a kindness, after all. You see, Merritt paid me my quarter's rents to-day, and I shall be sure to spend all before the quarter is over if I keep the money where I can get at it. In two months I shall be out of funds, and in the height of the season. It is a plan of mine to secure ten thousand for a clearing up in September."

"Thank you, Charles. I will accept the loan with pleasure, and if you should need it before, why, just drop me a line. I shall be out of trouble long before September."

The young man then drew a pen and some paper toward him, wrote out the I. O. U., and handed it to his friend, observing, as he did so, "Allow me to say, Charles, that it is foolish to keep so much money here. Put it with your banker."

"Certainly. Merritt paid me this afternoon. It was so hot when he left I thought I would not go down-town until the morning. There is no danger. Nobody but you and Merritt and myself knows anything about it."

Then he lifted the I. O. U., glanced at it, and rose to put it in his secretary; but as he was crossing the room Jonas said, "I heard to-day that Josie Merritt is to marry Lieutenant Price."

In an instant the young man's thoughts were diverted from his money affairs. He was much excited at the information, refused to believe it, and went over and over, with a passionate earnestness, his reasons for being certain that such a thing could not be.

"Why," he kept repeating," "I have known her ever since she was a little bit of a girl. I carried her books to school; I went with her to the dancing class; her father has been my lawyer and my adviser; I have been as much at home in Merritt's house as in my own. Pooh! the thing is impossible. Josie never would treat me like that. I won't believe it."

"Go and ask her a straightforward question."

"I can't. It is too late to-night, and I leave by the noon train to-morrow. I intended to have that matter fully understood this summer, but I was in no hurry. A love affair is all spoiled when papa and mamma and the lawyer and the world come into it. I have told Josie that, and she and I understand one another. Will you be calling there soon, Jonas?"

"I will try, if you wish it."

"They leave town in a few days, but call before, if you can, and send me word if you see anything of the lieutenant."

"I will. Lock up your secretary, Charles: I see it is still open. I am very much obliged—very much."

"All right. You are very welcome. I am just putting ten thousand safely away for when I need it."

Charles was much annoyed at what he had heard, but he did not forget his secretary. It had a secret drawer, and was capable of being fastened by three intricate locks. He carefully secured all three, and then sat down to smoke and think over again the absurdity of Josie caring for any one but himself. In half an hour he was satisfied that the thing was impossible, and he rose rather wearily, determined to sleep upon his faith in her love.

As he passed the table he saw a piece of paper that attracted him; it was Jonas' I. O. U. He had forgotten to put it away, and it was too much trouble to unlock the secretary again. He hesitated a moment where to secure it, but almost instantly selected a place he considered singularly safe, deposited it there, and then went to bed and to sleep.

The next day he went to Newport, and there waited impatiently the advent of the Merritts. Before he got any letter from Jonas, Josie herself had satisfied him. They had a charming stroll together, in which everything was talked over, and left Charles in what he considered a very happy and enviable position.

Nothing marred the heaven of their next two months. At the end of that time the reckless lover began to be in want of funds, and as he had heard nothing from Jonas, he determined to go to New York and collect his I. O. U. He had not a care on his heart about it until he had searched his secretary again and failed to find the paper. He lit a cigar, and sat down to think. Then he suddenly remembered that he had found the paper after he had locked his secretary, and that he had hid it. He even remembered the little laugh of delight with which he had put it in such a capital place. But what place? He could not remember that.

The room, as said before, was the library, and the walls were covered to a considerable height with books, the top of the shelves being ornamented with busts, Indian boxes, and Chinese cabinets and jars. He looked behind all the books, opened those within easy reach, rifled the boxes and cabinets, and peeped into all the vases. The search was continued half through the night, but the paper was not found.

He tried to think that it was of no consequence, but somehow his heart failed him. Early next day he went to the office of Jonas Terry, and found him there. Jonas was busy writing, but he lifted his head with a smile, and rose heartily to greet his friend.

"Jonas," said Charles, with a puzzled, eager look, "that I. O. U.—I have lost it. Searched everywhere all night for it, and can't lay my hands on it."

"What I. O. U.?"

"The one you gave me for the ten thousand dollars I lent you in June. After you went I sat down to think about Josie Merritt, and when I was getting sleepy I found it on the table. I was too lazy to unlock my secretary again, and I hid it somewhere; or else I thought I hid it, and left it about, and the servants have swept it away. However I will give you an acknowledgement that will cover all possible claim if ever it I should turn up. That will do, you know."

"You must be dreaming, Charles. I know nothing about an I. O. U., and I don't at all see what you are drifting at."

"Jonas! You could not be such a scoundrel! You are joking, of course."

"Mr. Day, I request you to leave my office at once, sir. I am not to be bullied or black-mailed in this way, I assure you."

Then Charles struck the scoundrel, and there was such an uproar of words and blows that the police were called in, and the affair became sufficiently public, and indeed went into the courts. Of course Charles got the worst of it every way. He had no particle of evidence to show for his claim; he was fast, fashionable, and extravagant, while Jonas was universally spoken of as "estimable and reliable." Society turned the cold shoulder toward him, and mothers forbade their daughters to ride in his company or accept him for a partner in the dance. "But then," as Mrs. Merritt shrewdly said, "his engagement to our Josie has just become known."

It was remarkable that after this quarrel Jonas Terry's business grew with an amazing rapidity. Perhaps the saving of that ten thousand had been the turning-point of his fortune. We all know how the want of a five-dollar-bill can sometimes lose us an amount amazingly disproportionate. Socially, too his success was very great. He married a beautiful, stylish woman, who fully shared his antipathy to the Days, and who never lost an opportunity of mortifying them; and social slights are bitter enough to those whose whole life turns upon social success. In fact Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Terry, with their grand house and exclusive entertainments and fine turn-out, were the Mordecai sitting in the gate of all Charles' and Josie's happiness.

Many a time the two had gone together over everything in the room, taken every book from the shelves, and examined every crevice in the cases, but all in vain. The I. O. U. was evidently lost, and Charles said, after every fresh search and disappointment, "No use, Josie; I tell you everything goes against honor and virtue. If you want to be pointed out as a pattern of all excellencies, you must be in secret a natural and practical villain."

So the years went by—fifteen of them. The I. O. U. was not forgotten. They lived in a society where people have little else to do but remember the antecedents of its members, and Charles Day and his wife very often felt the influence of Jonas' accusation. The two men never spoke. If they passed each other on the drive Jonas cracked his whip offensively, or Mrs. Terry looked scornfully at the shrinking couple, but they had long ago said all to each other that it was possible to say.

In the fifteenth summer after the loan Charles went yachting, and on one memorable night was shipwrecked. Almost by a miracle, and after he had sunk thrice, he was rescued. The first words he uttered to his wife were: "Josie, I have found the I. O. U. Write down just what I say: "Shakespeare, Knight's Edition, vol. iv., page 213, fourth compartment, fourth shelf, fourth book."

Josie wrote it down; but he was so restless lest anything should now happen to the library that he returned to New York as soon as there was the least safety in doing so. When he arrived at home he went straight to the library, and putting his hand on a certain volume, opened it at the page he had indicated, and there was the lost I. O. U.

"When I was drowning, Josie, the last time I sunk, everything I ever did became in a moment's flash clear as day to me, and I saw myself putting the note in the place I found it. It is wonderful. But it is true, and, Josie dear, thank God! my name will be cleared at last."

The clearing of his name was Charles' first thought, but after it came the very satisfactory one of making Jonas pay the principal and interest due him. "And after this is done, Josie, I shall sue him for defamation of character, and make him pay for every insolence."

This was no idle threat. The next morning Charles' lawyer confronted the false-hearted scoundrel with his I. O. U. and entered proceeding at once to recover. Jonas at first tried to compromise, but this offer Charles indignantly rejected. "I want the world to see," he said, "that though punishment for a cowardly wicked deed be long delayed, it is sure to come."

And perhaps the social and commercial world in which these two men moved never had a more vivid illustration of this truth. The business that had been built upon a fraud and a wrong crumbled away as if touched by some withering blight. The court awarded Charles Day principal and full interest, and a subsequent action for defamation gave him, in reparation for his fifteen years' slandered name, fifty thousand dollars.

But by that time the firm of Jonas Terry was unable to meet such a claim. He shut his doors in dishonor, and fled in the darkness of night from the thousands whom he had robbed.

"It is a great punishment," said Josie, sorrowfully: "and he has four little boys."

"It was a great crime Josie; and the wrong to my purse was the least part of the wrong."

But Mrs. Terry, sitting in her wrecked home, took a different view of the case. "Charles Day is entirely to blame," she said. "His weakness and his laziness threw the tempation into Jonas's way. It is the weak men that make the wicked ones.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Some Funny Fancies of Aristotle.

Among other curious zoological statements of Aristotle's which seem to receive his support, and which may be set down as current folk-lore of his time, are the following: "If any one make a noise as grasshoppers fly along, they emit a kind of moisture, as agricultnrists say. They feed on dew, and if a person advances to them bending his finger and then straightening it, they will remain more quiet than if the finger is put out straight at once, and will climb up the finger, for from bad sight they ascend it as if it were a moving leaf." "Persons who have parasites in the head are less subject to headache. Moths are produced in the greatest abundance if a spider is shut up with them in the wool, for this creature being thirsty dries up any moisture which may be present. Small birds during the day fly round the owl—which is called admiring it—and as they fly round it they pluck out its feathers." "The anthus" (some bright-colored bird) "is an enemy to the horse, for it drives the horse from its pasture and eats the grass; it imitates the voice of the horse and frightens it by flying at it, but when the horse catches it he kills it." "If any one takes hold of a she-goat by the long hairs of the beard, all the others stand still as if bewildered and gaze at her." "The hawk, though carnivorous, does not eat the hearts of the birds it has killed." "The jay has many varieties of voice; it utters a different tone, so to speak, every day." "The goat-sucker flies against the she-goats and sucks them, whence its name. They say that, after the udder has been sucked, it becomes dry and goes blind." "Mares become less ardent and more gentle if their manes are cut. At certain times they never run to the east or west, always north or south." "The sow gives the first teat to the first little pig that is born." "When a serpent has taken its food, it draws itself up till it stands erect upon its tail."
—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Navigation of the Mississippi.

The total navigation of the Mississippi itself is 2,161 miles, but small steamers can ascend 760 miles further.

The following are its principal navigable tributaries, with the miles open to navigation:

	Miles.		Miles.
Minnesota	295	Wisconsin	160
Chippewa	90	Rock	64
Iowa	80	Illinois	350
Missouri	3,174	Yellowstone	474
Big Horn	50	Ohio	1,021
Allegheny	325	Monongahela	110
Muskingum	94	Kanawha	94
Kentucky	105	Green	200
Wabash	365	Cumberland	609
Tennessee	270	Clinch	50
Osage	302	St. Francis	180
White	779	Black	147
Little White	48	Arkansas	884
Big Hatchie	75	Issaquena	161
Sunflower	271	Yazoo	228
Tallahatchie	175	Big Black	35
Red	986	Cane	54
Cypress	44	Ouachita	384
Black	61	Bœuf	55
Bartholomew	100	Tensas	112
Macon	60	Teche	91
Atchafalya	218	D'Arbonne	50
Lafourche	168		

The other ten navigable tributaries have less than fifty miles each of navigation.

The total miles of navigation of these fifty-five streams is 16,571 miles, about two thirds of the distance around the world.

The Mississippi and its tributaries may be estimated to possess 15,571 miles navigable to steamboats, and 20,221 miles navigable to barges.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Wines of the Ancients.

The celebrated ancient wines seem rather to have been syrups or extracts than wines. They were undoubtedly sweet and little fermented, and Chaptal, in his "Elements of Chemistry," declares it to be impossible to suppose that they could have obtained any spirit, or possessed, in consequence, any especially intoxicating properties. The wines so valued by the Greeks and Romans contained much saccharine matter and little alcohol. Aristotle says the wines of Arcadia were so thick, either by boiling or by adulteration, that they dried up in the goat skins, and the people would scrape the dried material off and dissolve it in water. The thick and fat wines of Chios, Thasos Lesbos and Crete were probably of this character.

The pitched and pickled wines are doubtless the wines the Romans kept to such extraordinary age. Horace boasts of drinking some seventy years old, and one kind is said to have been kept in Rome more than 100 years. The celebrated Opimian wines, which took the name of the consul who lived when they were first made, are spoken of by Pliny as having been preserved until his time, nearly 200 years, and so excellent were they that money could not buy them.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

William Bradford, the founder of the first newspaper in New York city, rest in Trinity churchyard. He was a nativs of England and emigrated to this country with William Penn.

THE WILD HOG OF TEXAS.

A STORY OF THE PECCARY'S INDOMITABLE COURAGE.

A Drove Tackles a Railroad Train and Dies on the Track—Hunting the Peccary.

"I'll never forget the first time I ran into a drove of peccaries," said an Erie locomotive engineer, recalling some of his experiences.

"A drove of peccaries!" said the reporter, and his tone must have grated on the engineer, for he replied, testily:

"Yes, a drove of peccaries. You'll admit, I s'pose, that there are peccaries? Didn't you ever hear that they ran in droves?"

"Oh, certainly!" said the reporter. "But they're down in South America, Mexico, or Central America, somewhere,"

"Are they? Thank you!" said the engineer. "Did you s'pose I thought they were rooting 'round in this railroad yard? Had you an idea they were chasing the beechnut and the acorn up along the Erie line? I know where peccaries are, and I think I ought to. And it wasn't in South America, Mexico, nor Central America that I met 'em, neither. It was in Texas, and, as I said before, I'll never forget the first time I ran into a drove of 'em.

"I had gone down to take a job on a Texas railroad, like a good many other sap-headed railroaders from the North. I didn't know any more about Texas than—well, than you do, but I went down there to run a train, and I thought I could do it. I got a passenger train, and had a fireman who was from the North. I had got the hang of the road fairly, and was biling along one day through a piece of woods when all of a sudden my fireman hollers:

"'Jewhillikins! yonder's a drove of hogs on the track!'

"Sure enough, about three train lengths ahead was a big drove of the ugliest-looking hogs I ever saw. They were taking their time in walking across the track. At first I thought I'd sock on the brakes and try to stop, but on second thought I made up my mind that it would be safer to cut through the drove with full head on. I pulled her wide open and let the whistle sing. Of course, I thought the sound of the whistle would scare the hogs and likely cause 'em to scatter and make an opening for me. But the minute they heard the sound they all stopped dead, and the ones that had got off the track came crowding back to get on again. Every hog bristled up and showed fight, and when I struck 'em they were standing there like a wall to receive me. Of course the engine knocked 'em right and left, and cut a swath through the drove like a red-hot iron through a piece of butter, but the ones that were left flew fiercely at the wheels of the cars as they passed, and were crushed to death by the dozen. When we got through them I looked back, and there stood the remnant of the drove, as defiant as ever.

"'Well,' says I to my fireman, 'is that grit?'

"'Is it?' says he. 'Is No. 4 sandpaper grit?'

"'Funny looking hogs, ain't they?' says I.

"'No Berkshire in 'em, you bet,'' says he.

"So when we got to the next station I says to the agent:

"'I ran into a drove 'o somebodys hogs back yonder, and killed a couple dozen 'o them. I s'pose we'll find out whose they are when the suit for damages comes in to the company,' says I, as I pulled out. The agent just laid down and howled, and I wondered what ailed him. When we got to the end of the run I was telling a native railroader about the drove of ugly hogs, and he says:

"'Oh that's nawthin.' Them's pec'ries. Lucky you didn't stawp yer train.'

"'Why?' says I.

"'Why!' says he. 'Waal, ef ye had a stawped them pec'ries 'd a bounced inter yer cab quicker'n a t'rantuly kin kill a mouse, 'an thud a chawed ye up thrum yer cow-lick down to yer last bunion. Then thud a s'rounded them there cars, an' the fust galoot that would 'a opened a door thud a chawed him up. Arter a day or so the comp'ny 'd a missed the train an' 'd a sent another ingine out to look it up, an' when the ingineer found it an' stawped his ingine to hook on to it, them pec'ries 'd a bounced on his ingine an' chawed him up, an' so it'd a gone on, an' the business o' the road 'd a suffered.'

"'According to that,' says I, 'the peccary must be a pusher.'

"'Got more vim in him,' says the native, 'than any other citizen o' Texas 'cept the centipede. He'll make ye laugh. The pec'ry's got a mem'ry longer'n thrum h'yer to New Orleans, too, an' the chances is that you'll meet them fellers agin that ye see to-day. Mind ye, now! Don't stawp yer injine.'

"Sure as guns, when we went back next day, there in the very same spot was the remnant of that drove of peccaries.

"'Waitin' for us, by gravy!' said my fireman.

"So they were. As we tore down on 'em they braced up and met us face to face. They sprang at the wheels, grabbed at the side rods, and fought every truck in the train as the cars passed them. A dozen or more of them were killed. The peccaries didn't follow us, but when we went back on the next trip, there, at the same spot, was posted all that was left of the drove, evidently waiting to revenge the death of their companions. The drove was reduced to twelve. The twelve planted themselves square on the track, facing us, and never moved an inch as we dashed upon 'em and scattered 'em right and left along the rails. Looking back after the train had passed the spot, we saw one solitary peccary left alive out of the drove. I told the native at the end of the run, about the persistent pluck of the peccaries and about killing them all but one.

"'I don't s'pose we'll see him again,' said I.

"'Oh, he'll be thar!' said the native. 'Ye kin bet a bucket o' liquor he'll be thar! Pec'ries don't know setch a thing as backin' out of a fight. He'll be thar.'

"And he was there. We could see him for a mile ahead of us, when we went back next day, standing plump in the middle of the track, or, rather, squatting on his haunches, waiting for us. It seemed a pity to run him down. He rose to his feet as we drew near him and rushed forward to meet us. The engine struck him and hurled him fifty feet out into the woods. We had finished the drove.

"I found out a good many things about the peccary before I left Texas. There was a time when nothing would kill a peccary but the poisoned arrows of the Central American Indians, but that was before the days of Winchester rifles. A bullet from a Winchester is just searching enough to find a peccary's vitals, but the range don't want to be too long. When a man goes out hunting peccaries he doesn't trip lightly through the forest, and, stealing upon the unsuspecting game, bring it down with his unerring rifle. No, not when he hunts peccaries. If he did, nineteen seconds after he fired his first shot he would be proportioned out among the drove in two-ounce lots, buttons, boots, and baggage counted in. The daring peccary hunter shins up a tall tree, near where the charming creature will more than likely soon come to feed on acorns or mast. The peccary has but one virtue—he can't climb a tree. Perched safely on a limb, the brave huntsman waits for the peccary's coming, and when the drove comes trotting and grunting along beneath him, he sends a bullet through a peccary's heart. The wounded peccary lies down at once. He knows just what's the matter. He turns his glittering bead of an eye up to the hunter, and dies without uttering a sound. One peccary killed out of a drove, the hunter must have ammunition enough to kill all the rest, or provisions enough to last him a year, for the survivors at once take positions around the foot of the tree, and there they sit on their haunches, now and then gnawing furiously at the trunk of the tree, waiting for the hunter to come down. If hate in the fullest sense of the word, can be expressed by looks and actions, then the peccary can look and act it toward human beings. The hunter shoots one after another of the waiting drove, and each one as it is wounded, lies down without a murmur and dies, never removing its eyes from its slayer. The living pay no attention to the dead or dying, but sit there on their haunches hoping for revenge until the last one dies.—*New York Sun.*

The South American Pampas.

The peculiar characteristics of these vast level plains which descend from the Andes to the great river basin in unbroken monotony are the absence of rivers or water storage, and the periodical occurrence of droughts, or "siccos," in the summer months. These conditions determine the singular character both of its flora and fauna. The soil is naturally fertile and favorable for the growths of trees, and they grow luxuriantly wherever they are protected. The Eucalyptus is covering large tracts wherever it is inclosed, and willows, poplars and the fig surround every estancia when fenced in. The open plains are covered with droves of horses and cattle, and overrun by numberless wild rodents, the original tenants of the pampas. During the long periods of drought which are so great a scourge to the country, these animals are starved by thousands, destroying in their efforts to live every vestige of vegetation. In one of these siccos, at the time of my visit, no less than fifty thousand head of oxen and sheep and horses perished from starvation and thirst, after tearing deep out of the soil every trace of vegetation, including the wiry root of the pampas grass. Under such circumstances the existence of an unprotected tree is impossible. The only plants that hold their own, in addition to the indestructible thistles, grasses and clover, are a little herbaceous oxalis producing viviparous buds of extraordinary vitality, a few poisonous species, such as the hemlock, and a few tough, thorny, dwarf acacias, and wiry rushes, which even a starving rat refuses. Although the cattle are a modern introduction, the numberless indigenous rodents must always have effectually prevented the introduction of any other species of plants, large tracts are still honey-combed by the ubiquitous biscacho, a gigantic rabbit; and numerous other rodents still exist, including rats and mice, pampas hares, and the great nutria and carpincho on the river banks. That the dearth of plants is not due to the unsuitability of the sub-tropical species of the neighboring zones can not hold good with respect to the fertile valleys of the Andes beyond Mendoza, where a magnificent hardy flora is found. Moreover, the extensive introduction of European plants which has taken place throughout the country has added nothing to the botany of the pampas beyond a few species unassailable by cattle, such as the two species of thistle which are invading large districts in spite of their constant destruction by the fires which always accompany the siccos.—*London Nature.*

Plants Growing in Money.

A number of persons have tried to find money in plants, and failed. On the other hand a Hungarian scientist tried to find plants in money and succeeded. The money was in the form of bank notes, even those which had been in circulation but a short time. To be sure, the plants are so very small that a powerful microscope is required to see them. Nevertheless, they are as much plants as is a pumpkin vine, or an oak tree. What is lacking in the size of the plants, is made up in that of their names. One of them is Saccharomyces cerevisæ, another Pleurococcus monetarum, and so on. These little plants with such hard names, can grow and multiply in the substance of a bank bill, and the matters that adhere to it, without its owner being any the wiser for it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cure for Drunkenness or Morphinism.

Dr. Fleischl, of Vienna, declares that morphinism, alcoholism, and similar habits can now be cured rapidly and painlessly by means of cocain chloride. The method is very simple—a withdrawal, either gradual or abrupt and complete, or the habitual intoxicant, and treatment of the nervous and other symtoms which arises therefrom by means of hypodermic injections of the cocain. He claims that in ten days a cure may be affected in any case. The dose of cocain chloride, hypodermically, is from one-twelfth to one-fourth of a grain, dissolved in water, repeated as necessary.—*National Druggist.*

The Biggest Gun Yet.

Preparations are making at Woolwich arsenal for the proof trials of an enormous gun that is now in process of construction at Elswick, and will be delivered a few months hence. It will weigh 110 tons, and have a carriage of ninety tons, the total weight of 200 tons, being considerably in excess of previous undertakings. The gun will be a breech loader, and have a bore of sixteen inches. Its length will be forty-three feet eight inches; but its extreme diameter at the breech will be only five feet six inches, and it will have a very elongated chase or barrel tapering down to twenty-eight inches, with a slight swelling at the muzzle.—*Scientific American.*

CHASING DULL CARE AWAY.

NUGGETS FROM THE GOLDEN VEIN OF HUMOR.

A Successful Scheme—A Modern Accomplishment—Sorry He Spoke—Too Good — The Wrong Parrot

"Won't you have another piece of pie. Mr. Featherly?" asked Bobby, hospitably. His mother was entertaining a few friends at dinner and the desert was being discussed.

"Thanks, Bobby," Featherly replied, laughingly; "since you are so polite about it, I believe I will take a small piece more."

"All right," said Bobby. "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second pie I could have two pieces."—*New York Times.*

Modern Accomplishments.

Father—"My dear, I am very much surprised at your receiving the attentions of that young man Jinks; he hasn't the least bit of education, and is a most illiterate fellow."

Daughter—"That is so, father, but he possesses the greatest of all modern accomplishments, and I am the envy of all the girls in town on account of his preference for my company."

Father—"What is this great modern accomplishment?"

Daughter—"He is such a splendid roller skater."—*Call.*

Sorry he Spoke.

At Fort Bayard for a long time there lay an old spiked cannon, which had been rendered useless for some reason or another. The Apache chief of that district fell in love with that cannon. He used to come every day and beg the commandant to give it to him. At length General Sherman was announced as coming, and the officer told the Apache that he must ask him for it. He did. The general looked at it, saw it was of no use, and presented it to him.

"I am afraid," said the general, with mild jocosity, "you want the cannon so that you can turn it on my soldiers and kill them."

"Umph! no. Cannon kill cowboys. Kill soldiers—club."

The general was sorry he spoke.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

It was Too Good.

"Now, then," said Smith, as the last load of furniture was dumped into the new house, and he grabbed his grip-sack to make for the train, to be gone a week, "I'll show you how the burglar alarm works. This is the main switch and this is the continuous ringer. When you go to bed to-night set them both, and then go down stairs and open the cellar door. That will start the ringing and keep it up all the time I'm gone."

"But how can I sleep with the bell ringing all the time?"

"You can't, and you are not expected to. What do you suppose a burglar alarm is for, but to keep people awake to be ready for burglars!"

She stood it for thirty-six hours and then telegraphed him:

"I have stopped the ringing and hired four men with shot-guns in the place of it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Woke Up the Wrong Parrot.

Funeral fact and funeral fancy are subjects prolific of true stories, but we have rarely met with a better one than the following which is vouched for a story of fact. At a suburban funeral not long ago, the clergyman was dilating upon the many virtues of the departed. As it happened there was much justification for it, as the deceased was a man of large heart and many merits; yet the clergyman, probably feeling free to let his fervor of language play unrestrained, almost outdid his theme. Not content with couching his praise in simple and straightforward words he mounted to imagery and seemed to attribute angelic as well as human characteristics. When at the climax of his eloquence, his hearers charmed with the sweet incense, the spell was broken by a shrill voice, which cried out:

"Facts, facts, give us facts!"

The sensible comment came from a sage and venerable parrot which had been removed to an ante-room, and then it was remembered that prominent among the virtues of the deceased master was a sturdy dislike for flattery and a habit of sharply rebuking "highfalutin."

A Crushed Bore.

On a West-bound Michigan Central train the other day were a delicate appearing young woman and an intelligent looking young man, evidently husband and wife. Immediately behind the couple sat the man—to be found on every train—who would die if not permitted to hear the sound of his own voice at all times and in all places. The young lady had a troublesome cough, a fact which seemed to bother the talking machine behind her greatly. At last he leaned forward and addressed her escort:

"That gal's got a bad cough."

"Yes."

"Ever try catnip tea?"

"She hasn't drank anything else for more than two hundred years. She caught a severe cold in Jerusalem in 1568. I had fifty barrels of catnip tea put into the baggage car for her use between here and Chicago." Pause.

"Lungs?"

"No, bunions. That's purely a bunion cough, you will notice, if you watch her closely."

"Ain't the draught a leetle strong from that window?" after a longer pause.

"No, she has to have it. It takes 15,000 pounds of air to make her a respectable breath! We have a patent breath incubator which she uses at home. It covers 17,000 acres of valuable land.

"Did you say she was your wife?"

"No, I didn't say anything of the sort. She's one of these new fashioned infernal machines that I'm taking over to England to blow up the queen. The only trouble is that I'm subject to fits, and when I get one of them I break things up terribly!"

"What brings them on to you?"

"Talking! Why, it was only yesterday that I killed three men, a woman and a pair of twins before I could be got under control. I feel very queer about the head now. I—"

"I reckon I'll go into the smokin' car," said the bore, sidling out of the seat. "I don't feel very well myself!"

"Don't hurry away!" shouted the young man, while a general titter ran through the car.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The "Ship of the Desert."

The desert would be absolutely impassable without the camel. He was created for it, and thrives better there than anywhere else. His broad, soft foot enable him to traverse deep sands where the horse would sink nearly to his knees, and would promptly perish. He lives on almost nothing, the scanty herbage of the desert and the twigs of the thorny mimosa being his favorite food; but his most precious quality is his ability to travel five days without drinking during the fiercest heat of summer, and much longer at other seasons. For this reason wells are very rarely more than five days apart. The African camel comes from Arabia, and has only one hump. The best breeds are reared by the Ababdehs and Bishareens between the Nile and the great Arabian chain. They are distinguished by a small head, slender neck and limbs, and short hair. The camel and the dromedary differ only in breed, just as the dray horse differs from the racer. The burden camel, called gamal by the Arabs, never changes his regular walk of two and a half miles an hour under a load, which should never exceed three hundred pounds for a long journey, for his strength must be estimated by what he can carry when exhausted by hardship and privation. The dromedary, or riding camel, called hageen, is much swifter. With no other load than his rider, a bag of bread or dates, and a skin of water, he can travel a hundred miles in one day on an emergency. The walk of the dromedary (as of the camel) is the most excruciating, back-breaking, skin-abrading mode of locomotion conceivable; but when pressed into a pace of five or six miles an hour, which is his natural gait, a good high-bred dromedary is as comfortable a mount as can be desired; and I can aver, from a personal experience, that a fairly good horseman will find himself perfectly at home on camel's-back after two days' practice. One of the most interesting and picturesque sights of the desert is a caravan of several hundred camels just from Central Africa. The sheikhs and chief merchants wear turbans and flowing robes of various colors; the camel-drivers and common people are bare-headed, and with only a few yards of coarse white cotton around the loins, but all armed with swords or lances. The animals are loaded with great bags and bales of ostrich feathers, gum arabic, hides and senna, the chief productions of the Soudan; while not a few carry four or six elephants' tusks wrapped in raw hides, and looking like gigantic sword-blades. On foot is a motley crowd of almost naked savages from all the tribes of the Upper Nile, from the lanky Dinka, nearly seven feet in height, to the fat and squatty Bongo, about two feet shorter, and presenting every type of feature and every variety of color from a dark olive to the brightest copper and the deepest black.—*Century.*

A Specimen American Boy.

About four years ago, says a Washington correspondent, I was much impressed by a young fellow named George McClellan, who was the brightest of pages. He worked hard all day, did extra jobs for Congressmen and attended night school. He was the sole support of his parents and sisters; and never did a good, smart, ambitious lad more willingly and unselfishly undertake that labor of love and duty. He attracted the attention of the warm-hearted, eccentric Gabriel Bouck, then a member from Wisconsin, who offered to take him to Oshkosh and train him to the law. The other day I met George McClellan, now a handsome, bright-eyed, intelligent man, who had come to Washington, not to seek office, but to remove his family to a Western home, which he had earned for them. God has blessed and will continue to bless this noble youth who, in honoring his father and mother, has honored him. Great men are molded out of such boys, and if life be spared to me ten years longer, I expect to read some of the speeches of Hon. George McClellan, of Wisconsin, who, the then Congressional Directory will state, rose from poverty to deserved wealth and distinction. Such young men are the real hope of the republic.

Making One's Self Deaf at Will.

Some years ago, owing to illness and long residence in the tropics, I became morbid, sensitive to noises of every kind, and procured complete relief in the following way: I placed some spermaceti ointment in the center of a little square of thin, limp cotton, brought the corners together, tied them with thread, and inserted one of the little plugs well into each ear, and after a little kneading and gentle pressure found that I was absolutely deaf to all ordinary noises, such as the loud barking of dogs and the rumbling of heavy carriages in the streets. A couple of points must be carefully attended to. The ointment must not be too soft, the quantity about the size of a small pea, and the little bag must be somewhat larger than its contents to allow the plug to take the shape of the auditory canal. If the bag be too small, or its contents larger in size than a pea, it cannot be inserted into the ear, and if applied only to the orifice it entirely fails in its object. This little experiment is easily tried, and a daily experience of over twelve months warrants me in saying that it will be found invaluable in the sick room.—*London Lancet.*

The First Watch.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert-plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1540. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep the time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass, the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of one thousand and six hundred dollars in our currency, and after one was ordered, it took a year to make it.

A sponge measuring eight feet in circumference has been taken off Key West, and it is said to be the largest in the world.

No man over 55 years of age, it is stated, can obtain or hold a position in the employment of the elevated roads of New York.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Hard to beat—Carpets.

Made of awl work—A pair of shoes.

A fop is one who takes great pains
About everything except his brains.
—*This and That.*

Hot cakes are more powerful at putting down oleomargarine than the board of health.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

There's no trouble about twisting the tail of a sleeping bulldog. The disagreeable part comes when you let go.—*Chicago Sun.*

It is said that there is a soft side to every man. That's the reason a dude is afraid to stand on his head.—*New York Journal.*

A caustic wit, in speaking of an impecunious friend, said: "He settles his debts just like clock work—tick, tick, tick."—*Nashville Budget.*

People who live in a malarial section may not believe in the tenets of those sects, but they ultimately become quakers and shakers.—*Siftings.*

"Suppose," says an exchange, "all the world went to bed at sunset." Oh, well, the world's gas bill would be just as big at the end of the quarter."—*Norristown Herald.*

A mischievous boy yelled "rats!" in a rink in this city and nearly created a panic. It is almost impossible for a girl to stand up in a chair with roller skates on.—*Newark Call.*

"What One Girl Did," is the title of a story in an exchange. We haven't read it, but presume she told her mother that her beau never stayed later than 10 o'clock.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Bright boy—Father, I know why George Washington always kept his little hatchet bright. Dull parent—Well, my son, why did he? Bright boy—Because he had no ax to grind.—*Boston Budget.*

A Western paper speaks of girls at the rink as "Angels on Casters. We have observed that when one of the angelic creatures gets upon rollers for the first time they are very apt to cast her.—*Somerville Journal.*

"I'd like to strike you for fifty dollars to-day," said Hardup to Young Hyson Saturday afternoon. "By Jove," said Young Hyson, who was a little short himself, "you may do it for $20. Give me the money and say where you want to strike me." Hardup struck out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Oh never borrow trouble,
My friend, wher'er you go,
For life is but a bubble
And it ain't worth while, you know."

"Ah, well, I'll let to-morrow
Take care of itself, I vow,
And the only thing I'll borrow
Is a dollar from you, now."
—*Boston Budget.*

Queer Habits of Ants.

Most of the members of each community of honey ants are active and roving in their dispositions, and show no tendency to undue distension of the nether extremities. They go out at night and collect nectar or honey dew from the gall insects on oak trees. This nectar they carry home and give it to the rotunds or honey bearers, who swallow it and store it in their round abdomen until they can hold no more. They pass their time chiefly sleeping and clinging upside down to the roof of their residence. When the workers require a meal they go up to the nearest honey bearer and stroke her gently with their antennæ. The honey bearer thereupon throws up her head and gives out a large drop of the amber liquid. The workers feed upon the drop thus exuded, two or three at once often standing around the living honey jar and lapping nectar together from the lips of their devoted comrade.

The big red ant of Southern Europe makes regular slave raid upon the nests of the small brown ants and carries off the young in their pupa condition. By and by the brown ants hatch out in their strange nest, and, never having known any other life except that of slavery, accommodate themselves to it readily enough. The red ant, however, is still only an occasional slave owner; if necessary, he can get along by himself without the aid of his little brown servnnts. Indeed, there are free states and slave states of red ants side by side with one another, as of old in Maryland and Pennsylvania; in the first the red ants do their work themselves like mere vulgar Ohio farmers; in the second they get their work done for them by their industrious little brown servants, like the aristocratic first families of Virginia before the earthquake of emancipation.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Lubeck Costumes.

In the midst of the wealth of artistic detail that the city affords we scarcely regretted that we did not find the elaborate local costume which we had anticipated. Silly-looking hats worn by the market-women seem to be the sole distinctive article of costume among the peasantry. The uniform worn by the porters, a blouse and small-clothes of gray-blue linen, is, with the exception of the dress of the servant-girls, the only characteristic attire to be seen in the city. The latter are distinguished by a black velvet jacket with short puffed sleeves, a green and red striped petticoat, an oval ruche of lace on the back of the head, and low slippers on the feet. The arms are bare almost to the shoulders, and in justice to the class it must be said that fair round arms are the rule, and coarse or ugly faces the exception.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Spinal diseases, superinduced by bicycle riding, are becoming alarmingly numerous, according to a Philadelphia physician.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1885.

[illegible]

—Isaac W. England, the well known publisher of the New York *Sun*, is dead.

—The *Evening Visitor*, of Raleigh, a very sprightly and newsy paper has entered upon its seventh volume.

—Governor Scales has appointed Walter Clark, of Raleigh, judge of the fourth district.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—London dates of April 28th report another battle in Afghanistan, (though as yet unconfirmed) and there is nothing to show where the conflict occurred.

Quiet has been restored in Panama. The American forces have been withdrawn, the rebel leader promising not to interfere with American interests.

—Col. David Settle has qualified as marshal for this district, and entered upon his duties. Col. J. D. Glenn has been appointed chief clerk to the marshall, with his office at Greensboro. Mr. Bailey, clerk to ex-marshal Keogh, remains with Col. Settle.

—The First Comptroller of the Treasury has recommended to the Secretary that the divisions in his office be reduced from nine to five, and that the force be reduced correspondingly. It is his purpose to simplify and systematize the work of the bureau.

—John Bright has figured out the cost of the wars of Queen Victoria's reign, and in his speech at a liberal demonstration in Birmingham he announced that England has sacrificed $750,000,000 and 68,000 lives in war since the coronation of her present illustrious sovereign, nearly 48 years ago.

—There are in America at the present time 30,000 locomotives. To keep up the standard and supply new demands 1,200 must be built each year. Locomotives cost on an average $10,000 each, which would indicate an expenditure of $12,000,000 this year. There are sixteen locomotive works in the United States, among which this work and money will be more or less evenly distributed.

—The board of directors of the State penitentiary assigned to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad one hundred convicts in addition to those previously assigned. Fifty convicts additional were assigned to work in the swamp lands in the eastern part of the State. To-day Gov. Scales and the president of the board of directors of the penitentiary officially visited and inspected the State farm near Raleigh. This large farm is operated by convicts, and proves a financial success.—*News*.

A BIG FAILURE.—The Louis Cook Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati one of the largest manufacturers of carriages and buggies in the west made an assignment Wednesday to ex-Mayor Thomas J. Stephens, with preferences amounting to $92,000. The attorney for the company says that the assetts will reach $297,000 at their face value, and the liabilities in round numbers are $200,000. The cause of the failure, he says, is the failure of country customers to pay up promptly and the action of certain creditors, who brought suits in attachment this morning, alleging the company was about to assign.

— The Raleigh *Chronicle* says: Prof. H. H. Williams, of Trinity College, who was Principal of La Grange Collegiate Institute, will spend his summer vacation in Germany. He will leave for Europe the last of May.

—The crews of two German merchantmen were eaten by cannibals on Hermit Island, which is 10 miles from Cape Horn in the Pacific Ocean. A man-of-war has been sent to punish them. The name of the vessel is "Hyena," and it proposes to dig the graves of the man-eating savages.— *Wm. Star*.

—On May the first the treasury department will witness a scene of woe and lamentation. Then the order will be enforced getting rid of twenty-five per cent of the present clerks in the internal revenue bureau, and after that change has been made the other bureaus will in like manner be visited. But for the new brooms to sweep clean Mr. Manning should not stop with getting rid of the improper clerks. He must get rid of the fellows who have no business in their places. The people want *reform*, not merely by cutting down expenses, but reform in the personnel of the office holders. Cleveland's administration is pledged to reform, and sooner or later the work will be done and well done.—*News-Observer*.

—There have been many inquiries as to the probable number of disabled soldiers and of soldiers' widdows who are entitled to pensions. The estimates run all the way from 1,000 to 2,000. Yesterday Auditor Roberts received a letter from the authorities of Burke county, asking for more blank applications for pensions. The letter stated that thus far there have been discovesed 52 widows of soldiers and 28 disabled soldiers entitled to pensions. At this rate there will be over 3000 pensioners. As $30,000 only is appropriated, the pensions will be small.—*News and Observer*.

—The Atlanta *Constitution* says Internal Revenue Agent Chapman is moving from Georgia into North Carolina at the head of fifty armed men. He has instructions to break up the moonshine business. He has gone on that mission accompanied by Deputy Collector Gaston and regulars. He will gather up the enforcements, and will be joined by officers from North Carolina. The raiding party will be out about ten days.—*Star*.

—The May number of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE is very attractive, and compares favorably with those that have preceded it. The opening article, which is illustrated, "A Half Month in Nassau," will be read with interest. Professor Barnard's serial, "A Strange Girl," is continued, and Jennie June contributes a paper on "College Government." There are several good stories and poems, articles on art, household decoration, and fashion. "The World's Progress," is continued, and the other departments are well filled. The frontispiece is a very fine picture of General Grant, one of the most perfect likenesses ever taken of this distinguished soldier and Ex-President of the United States.

ST. NICHOLAS for May opens with a beautiful frontispiece, "All on the Road to Alibazan," drawn by Burch.

"The Tricycle of the Future" is a characteristic article by Frank R. Stockton. The Alibazan Verses are charming for the young. "His One Fault" is full of interest, as well as "Driven Back to Eden." These are the leading articles, including Chapter XII "Among the Lawmakers" and "From Back to Wagner."

The Mormons.

It seems that the authorities in Utah have done some good lately in the way of prosecuting the polygamists in that Territory. We copy the following:

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 14.—Orson P. Arnold, a prominent Mormon, has pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with unlawful polygamy. He declared in open court his intention to abandon polygamy and obey the laws and live with his lawful wife only, not neglecting to support his second family. Judge Seane said these declarations had great weight with the court, and therefore imposed only a fine of $300 without imprisonment. The court than began and empanelled the grand jury for the April term, polygamists and upholders of polygamy being excluded, as heretofore.

Mr. Davis's Reply.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, and his staff and a large party of Texans, who have been celebrating Texas day at the New Orleans Exposition, visited Hon. Jefferson Davis, Thursday at his home at Beauvoir, Miss. Several speeches were made. Gov. Ireland, speaking for the Texas party, declared that the object of their visit was to see and shake hands with one of the grandest of statesmen, noblest of men and purest of patriots. To this Mr. Davis responded, urging all to be good and true citizens of our common country, to cherish sentiments worthy of citizens of a republican government and genuine republican institutions, to see to it that these principles are founded in justice and that the truth of history be preserved whether written for schools or for the library.

—I have been asked a number of times, why a leaf tobacco sale was called a tobacco break? In olden times our people packed their tobacco in hogsheads and then hitched horses to the hogsheads and rolled them to market. Some went to Petersburg, Va., others to Fayetteville, when they would arrive with their hogsheads, the people of the town would come out, and in the presence of large crowds, and sometimes attended by considerable ceremony, the hogsheads were broken into and the tobacco shown to purchasers. From these incidents it seems the term, "Tobacco Breaks," first originated.—*Farmer and Mechanic*.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Board of Agriculture Asks Proposals.

The following order in reference to the establishment of an Industrial School was made at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture just adjourned:

"The Commissioner of Agriculture is directed to take proper steps to secure proposals of donations from the towns and cities of the State for the establishment of an Industrial School, said proposals to be sent in by the 1st day of December, 1885."

The Act of Assembly in conformity to which the foregoing order was made is as follows:

CHAPTER 308, LAWS 1885.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to seek proposals of donations for the establishment of an intrial school, and when any city or town shall donate in lands, buildings, machinery or other materials, or money an amount adequate in the judgment of said industrial school, it shall be their duty to locate the same at such place. And if there be more than one city or town making such proposals, it shall be the duty of the Board to locate it at the place offering the greatest inducements.

SEC. 2. The Board of Agriculture shall direct the organization and equipment of the said school, and shall manage and control the same in conjunction with a board of three directors, appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the city or town whose proposal is accepted. The local board of directors may sit with the Board of Agriculture in advisement upon all matters pertaining to the said school, but shall not have power to vote upon questions involving appropriations from the funds of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. That instruction shall be provided in this school in woodwork, mining, metallurgy, practical agriculture, and in such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 4. That the Board of Agriculture shall apply to the establishment and maintenance of said school such part of their funds as is not required to conduct the regular work of the Department: *Provided*, that not more than five thousand dollars of their funds shall be applied to the establishment of the school in one year.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read 3 times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D., 1885.

MONTFORD MCGEHEE,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Raleigh, N. C.

Marshall's Fees.

The following letter from U. S. Marshal Settle, of the Western district of this State, we clip from the Asheville *Citizen*, as a matter of interest to those having business with that office of the character referred to: [*Observer*.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 16, 1885.

J. E. Reed, Esq., Clerk U. S. Courts:

DEAR SIR: All process on behalf of any party other than the United States when sent to this office for service should be accompanied by a deposit. My deputies will have no authority to execute any process, excepting, only, process issued by United States Commissioner) unless the same be first sent to this office. This will be an imperative rule as it is necessary to ensure the prompt and efficient transaction of business.

In cases requiring *immediate* action upon receipt of a telegram from you stating the nature and urgency of the case, and stating further that an ample deposit for my fees and expenses (naming the amount) has been placed in your hands, I will designate by wire a deputy to attend to the matter. Will you do me the favor to make the foregoing known to the gentlemen of the bar.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) D. SETTLE,
U. S. Marshal.

Floods in Texas.

GAINSVILLE, TEXAS, April 24.—The most disastrous flood ever known in this vicinity visited Gainesville, Wednesday night and continued with little abatement throughout Thursday night. Pecan and Elm creeks, which empty into Trinity river just below the city, rose with fearful rapidity in the darkness of the night. About four o'clock in the morning a number of houses in the bottoms were swept away; the occupants fleeing for their lives, leaving everything behind. One child was drowned, but there is reason to fear the loss of several other lives. From above the town three houses passed down the stream, from which above the rush of waters, cries of distress were plainly heard. The loss of live stock in the vicinity is very serious. Carcasses of horses, cows and sheep are passing by at frequent intervals. The engine house at the water works is submerged. The damage to the town and to property along the river aggregates many thousands of dollars.

Destructive Cyclone in Texas.

GALVESTON, April 23.—Special to the *News*, from Mexia, Texas, says the Prairie Grove neighborhood, 8 miles south of Mexia, was visited about two o'clock yesterday by a severe cyclone, causing serious damage to life and property. A two-story school house in which there were about fifty children was blown down, and torn to pieces, killing one child and wounding several children. The house of S. M. McKinnon was blown down, seriously injuring the owner. A store and postoffice owned by S. D. Hughes was demolished and the goods promiscuously scattered. The residences of M. B. Cox, H. Thomson and T. D. Williams were demolished. Larkin Gentry's house some distance from the village, is reported as demolished and himself, wife and child killed. Other serious results are probable, as the country is thickly settled in the direction of the cyclone.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

As my mode of treatment and success in the care and treatment of

CHRONIC FEMALE DISEASES,

are now pretty well known throughout the country, I will satisfy myself by making only a few brief statements.

Having now a capacity for 20 or 25 patients, and having had more experience and study in such cases, and still adding new and better appliances, with the best and most approved drugs and remedies used in modern practice, I believe I shall have better success in the future than in the past, although my success has been unsurpassed by any.

No pains will be spared to make a success of every undertaking; as my wife will serve as principal matron, we shall try to give perfect satisfaction.

The wards are in a pleasant, sandy grove, with good water, convenient back grounds, a hall and furniture, a room for consultation, examination, operation, &c., built and furnished for that express purpose; and in connection with this we use baths of various kinds, cold, warm, hot, electrified, medicated or simple, as the case may require.

LOCATION.

Two miles south from Salem, and a halt mile southwest of Waughtown, on the Clemmonsville road, in Forsyth county, N. C.

FEES AND FARE.

We furnish board, beds and treatment at from $20 to $30 per month. Washing is not included.

In all and every case, patients must pay for each ten days in advance, unless they register for less than ten days, then all must be paid in advance. And if patients get ready to leave before the time paid for is out, then over-paid money will be refunded. And as we cannot afford to deviate the least from the foregoing rules, we do hope no one will ask for or expect it. As our fees are very low, and we are dealing with strangers, no one can think hard of it.

I will further state that I charge nothing for telling my honest opinion of your case, the nature, cureability, &c. If I do not think I can benefit you, I will tell you so. I will not take a case in the ward, unless I think I can give benefit and relief, without first telling my doubts as to your case; and then, if you wish to stay and try, I will do the best I can. I prefer cases in which other physicians have tried and failed, but will take others. References to scores of cases can be had by application to the undersigned.

All communications are confidential.

Letters of inquiry containing a stamp will be promptly answered. No false modesty or delicacy should hinder a full and free description of your case, as no disclosure need be feared.

With thanks to God for such unparalleled success in the past, to the people for so large a patronage, and with hopes of better in the future.

I am your obedient servant
W. G. HAMILTON,
Salem, P. O., Forsyth Co., N. C.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of May 1 will be printed on bigasse paper, which it describes as a fine, silky, firm texture fabric, made from the refuse of sugar cane. The *Picayune* desires to give thorough advertisement as to what can be accomplished in the South by the development of home industries, and the frugal using of every material, waste or original raw product possessed by the productive South.

A Battle with Riel's Rebels--The Canadians Driven Back with Severe Loss.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consul Taylor, at Winnepeg, Manitoba, has telegraphed to the State Department that Gen. Middleton, commauding the Canadian forces, had a battle with Riel's force of rebels at Fish Creek, which lasted all day Friday. The Canadian loss was twelve killed and forty-seven wounded. Gen. Middleton retired about a mile to an open space near the east bank of the Saskawachau river. He was reinforced by a column from the other side of the river, but the number of troops still does not exceed six hundred. The rebel force engaged was probably three hundred, but there are rumors of hostile Indians in the rear of Middleton. The situation is very grave. The rebel loss is unkown, but is probably small, on account of their advantageous position on Fish Creek, in a wooded ravine. The insurgents were led by Gabriel Damont. Their fire was most deadly; nearly all who were killed were shot through the head or heart. About a dozen of Riel's men were captured. The attack was made by Riel's men and was somewhat of a surprise to Gen. Middleton. Riel's men were in strong cover, and Gen. Middleton approached over the open prairie.

Later advices show that Riel's forces suffered considerably in Friday's battle. Some 25 were killed among them Lieut. Gabriel Damont, Riel's right hand man. Gen. Middleton declined fighting on Sunday, and is awaiting an attack from the rebels being somewhat afraid to move forward. It was probable that another battle was fought on Monday. Insufficient medical attention is complained of, there being only 2 Doctors and no splints on hand.

'EVERYBODY,

whether Republican, Democrat, Prohibition or Greenback, seems to be satisfied on one point—that is, that the administration of Cleveland, will give us the best government the sun shines upon.

The people of Salem, inston and vicinity are

PARTICULARLY CONVINCED

that the following truths are predominent in regard to their direct welfare.

THE BALTIMORE

CLOTHING HOUSE

is a solid institution.

Its mode of transacting business is highly satisfactory.

The magnificent

Stock of Clothing

just received for the

Spring and Summer

of '85 has been weighed in the balance and NOT found wanting.

The prices are those that will not materially damage the lightest purse.

That a customer's interest is always my chief ambition.

That my stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

is a daisy.

That you are

ALWAYS WELCOME

whether on a tour of purchase or inspection.

CALL AND SEE

and receive a greeting as well as a bargain.

From Yours Truly

M. M. STEIN,

MAIN STREET,

WINSTON N. C.

Winston, N. C., No. 12.

PROTECT YOUR FRUIT TREES!

IMPROVE AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT

From the **Wasting Ravages of the Curculio** and other destructive insects, by using

C. W. WESTBROOK'S NEW INSECTICIDE, "VICTORY"

The great Specific Remedy for the **Curculio, Codling, Moth. Borer. Canker Worm, Black Aphades, Wooly Aphis, &c.** The Remedy **is no HUMBUG.** IT PREVENTS THE FRUIT FROM DROPPING OFF, ROTTING, BECOMING KNOTTY, WORMY, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed if the directions are followed. If the **"VICTORY"** fails to benefit the trees and improve the fruit of all sorts and classes the money will be refunded. **Price $6 per 100 lbs.**—under 25 pounds, 10 cents per pound. Full directions with each package or bag. Send for descriptive circulars. **Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.** Liberal commissions allowed. "*An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure.*" Use the **"Victory"** IN APRIL BROAD CAST UNDER THE TREES, and you will destroy a great army of insects and save your fruit and protect your trees. NOTHING HURTFUL IN THE FORMULA, but quite beneficial to trees, vines, plants and vegetation.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Late of Wilson Nurseries, Wilson, N. C.

THE GREATEST AND THE BEST:

The Large double Weekly Religious and Secular,

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

(Established 1823.)

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Unsectarian,
Evangelical and
National.**

No paper in the country has a more EXPERIENCED AND ABLE CORPS OF EDITORS.

Besides the regular Editors, the OBSERVER has a host of paid contributors and correspondents all over the world, including home and foreign missionaries, travelers, scholars, divines, poets, and literary men and women.

The Departments of Agriculture, Business, Sunday-school Teaching and Religious Work are conducted by experts, who write clearly and to the point. The OBSERVER does not fill its columns with long essays and sermons.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER is A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

Furnishing each week

A RELIGIOUS SHEET,

full of instruction, encouragement, and truth; and

A SECULAR SHEET

containing all the news.

Price $3.15 per year. Special terms to Clergymen.

Specimen Copies Free.

Address,
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
NEW YORK.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

FACTS REGARDING **Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.**

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD**, regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS**, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficien TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in **DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC** a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

No 9—15w

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In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

The Unabridged is now supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.**

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GET THE BEST Webster—it has **118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.** Standard in Gov't Printing Office. **32,000** copies in Public Schools. Sale **20 to 1** of any other series. aid to make a **Family** intelligent. **Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.**

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The latest edition, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be **the largest** volume published. It has **3000** more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dict'y, and nearly **3** times the number of Engravings.

It is the best practical English Dictionary extant.—*London Quarterly Review.*

It is an ever-present and reliable schoolmaster to the whole family.—*S. S. Herald.*

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

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A SUPERBLY PRINTED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF INTEREST PERTAINING TO OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

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EDWARD A. OLDHAM,
ADJ'T 3rd REG. N. C. S. G.

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$1.00 per year. - Positively in Advance.

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$2.00 per inch a month. $15.00 per year.
Discount on larrge contracts.

The initial number which will appear shortly, will contain a portrait of the new Adjutant General of North Carolina, with accompanying sketch, and a variety of origfnal and carefully prepared articles that will not only interest the guardsmen but the general reader.

Send 10 cents in stamps for first number.

Address
OLDHAM PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 quire Day Books.
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MEMORANDUMS

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SPRING OF 1885.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS, SEEDS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL STOCK.

WE CARRY A STOCK SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE WANTS of the trade, and are prepared to sell all lines of goods as low as they can be bought from any Jobbing house and delivered here. We sell many articles at same prices for which they are sold in Northern cities. This part of our business will be represented on the road by one of our salesmen—Mr. J. C. GOODMAN.

THE MOST COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK

IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.

Groceries! EVERYTHING NEEDED can be found at the right sort of prices.

Meat and Lard. WE ALWAYS HAVE the best that can be had at lowest market prices.

Fish. MACKEREL IN BBLS., Half Bbls., Quarter Bbls., and Kits HERRING IN SEASON.

LEATHER, SALT, SYRUP, OILS, WHITE AND RED LEAD, ROPES, BUCKETS, TUBS, KEGS, GLASS, PUTTY, BROOMS, &c.

Drugs. FULL STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS, in including the more popular PATENT MEDICINES.

HARDWARE,

NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, FOUR PRONG FORKS, GRASS SCYTHES, SCYTHES AND CRADLES, TRACE AND LOG CHAINS, MATTOCKS, HOES, SAWS, BUTTS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, FILES, SPOONS,

Pocket and Table Cutlery.

THERMOMETERS, and a full line of STAPLE GOODS at prices as low as the lowest.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.

WE HAVE SOLD several cars "ELCELSIOR" Cook Stoves, manufactured by ISAAC A. SHEPPERD & Co., Baltimore. So far as we have heard, every Stove has given perfect satisfaction.

☞ Don't buy a Stove until you examine ours.

We also keep a full line of handsome HOLLOW WARE, OVENS, SPIDERS, KETTLES, POTS, &c.

TIN WARE of every description.

TRUNKS, VALISES, STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, INK, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

FOR MEN AND BOYS:

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, COTTONADES, LINEN DRILLS, SHIRTING; COAT, PANT AND VEST TRIMMINGS; The Celebrated GLOBE SHIRTS and COLLARS; TIES;

Large Stock of Men's Ready Made Clothing;

MERINO and GAUZE UNDERWEAR; HATS of every description to fit all at prices from 10 cts. to $5.00.

WE MAKE BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Course Shoes, Coarse Boots, Bay State Shoes and Boots of all grades. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPHIA HAND MADE SHOES, none better.

These goods are bought in large quantities and will be sold at right sort of prices.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

LADY CLERKS TO WAIT ON THE LADIES.

We carry a very large line of STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS, consisting partly of

SILKS, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, FANCY DRESS GOODS

WORSTEDS, DRESS FLANNELS, SACK FLANNELS, WHITE, RED, GREY, PLAID, CANTON AND COTTON FLANNELS, LINDSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINEN SUITINGS, PIQUETS, WHITE MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS, VICTORIA LAWNS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, JACONETS, MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PROOF SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

And hundreds of other articles, including Parasols, Fans and Umbrellas.

ALL GADES OF SHOES, CLOTH GAITERS, OXFORD TIES AND SLIPPERS.

We call especial attention to our line of BAY STATE and T. MILES' SONS' SHOES, handsome styles, good quality and low prices.

Bleached and Brown Domestic a Specialty:

We believe we can afford to give some inducements in this department, and ask all to come and examine our goods and prices closely, and if we fail to make it to your interest to trade with us it will be our fault.

AT FACTORY PRICES:

Fries' Jeans, Drill, Arista Sheeting, Cottonades; Cedar Falls Sheeting; Bellemont Plaids; Forest Hill Plaids and Towels; J. & P. Coats' Thread, Gail & Ax's and Ralph's Snuff, and many other articles.

RED CLOVER, SAPLING CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS,

TIMOTHY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and HERDS GRASS SEEDS of the best qualities at bottom prices.

125,000 Yds. TOBACCO PLANT BED MUSLIN

for COVERING PLANT BEDS, made to our own order at Fall River, Mass.

THINK OF IT. We received, during 1884, more than two millions, four hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds Merchandise, on which we paid more than seven thousand dollars freight.

WE BUY THE BULK OF OUR GOODS OF FIRST HANDS, IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AND ARE THUS ENABLED TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS THAT MERCHANTS WHO HAVE TO BUY OF JOBBING HOUSES CANNOT POSSIBLY OFFER.

Thanking the public for our continued increase of patronage, and promising to try to merit a still greater increase in the future,

We remain Your Friends Truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Winston, N. C., March 5th, 1885-tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No.		Time
No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

—"The April meeting of the Salem C. L. S. C., will be held on the evening of the 30th, at 7:45 o'clock, in the newly fitted up Music Hall."

FOR SALE.—Lot in Winston, No. 298, bounded north by 5th street, east by lot No. 297, south by 4½ street, west by Broad street, near the Graded School. Enquire at this office.

—Fine spring weather.

—Town election next Monday.

—Beware of humbug peddlers of broadcloth, &c.

—Venus is Evening Star after the 4th of May.

—Scarlet fever is prevalent in portions of Stokes county.

—The sisters' festival will be celebrated on next Sunday.

—See financial statement of Town Treasurer in another column.

—R. W. Belo and C. H. Fogle are the candidates for mayor of this place.

Fresh fish from the Yadkin river in market, selling at 8 cents per pound.

C. W. Vogler is repairing the old house, at the south-west corner of Public Square.

—The widows of the Salem congregation celebrated their annual festival on last Sunday.

—Rev. H. C. Spillman, of Yadkin county, is in the Morganton Asylum for mental treatment.

—H. W. Fries, Esq., is off for New Orleans, and from there to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

—T. R. Purnell, Esq., was here on a visit to his family Sunday, and returned to Raleigh Monday morning.

—Fire extinguishing grenades have been placed on the several floors of Salem Female Academy.

—Junius Weasner had two fingers badly lacerated in a tenon-saw at Fogle Bros. Planing Mill last week.

—See D. S. Reid's new advertisement of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Winston, N. C., opposite Orinoco Warehouse.

—Lettuce, Radishes and Asparagus, the first vegetables of the season, grace the dinner tables, much to the relief of the housewives.

—Messrs F. & H. Fries have purchased a hose carriage and 500 feet of hose, to be used in connection with the big steam pump at Arista Mill.

—Corn planting is about finished. The wheat is backward and considerably frozen out, but the warm weather has helped its appearance considerably. Oats look well.

—Mrs. Lydia Heisler celebrated her 80th birthday on the 22d. A supper was given her at the Widows' House, at which a large number of her relatives and friends were present.

—One of our amateur gardeners boasts of a mess of young onions. He says: "They were small, it is true, but then the after flavor, so much objected to, was small too.

ARBOR DAY.—On Tuesday of last week the boys of the Male Academy planted trees in Wachovia Park. This beautiful piece of woodland has been cleared of all brush and leaves and is a pleasant resort.

—It has often been noticed that however backward the Spring the leaves on the trees will be large enough to cast a shade the first week in May, and this year will be no exception to the rule, as the growth of the foliage is remarkably quick.

—The Winston *Leader* says: Our people were highly entertained on Thursday and Friday evenings last, by the amateur charades and tableaux given in the Opera House, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—A conference of the incoming and outgoing Internal Revenue Collectors was held in Greensboro last week, and the time for the newly appointed Collector, Col. A. J. Boyd, to take charge of the office was agreed upon to be the first of June. The Collector's office will probably be at Reidsville.

RUNAWAY.—On Monday morning a colored man placed a sack containing a green hide in the feed trough in front of C. R. Welfare's store, the scent of which caused E. E. H. ue's horse, hitched to a buggy, to break loose from the horse-rack and run up Main street as far as Mrs. Clewell's residence where he was stopped. Only damage, the breaking of the buggy shafts.

Don't place raw hides near horses, as it often causes trouble.

TWIN PEACHES.—We were shown a twig of double peach blossoms of a beautiful deep pink color, resembling a miniature camelia. The tree is growing near Old Town, in this county, and is now in full bloom, every blossom producing two peaches. The tree is a magnificent sight, and attracts the attention of all passing that way.

—The Rough and Ready fire company of this place received their new hose and carriage last week. The old hose carriage with 300 feet of hose, together with the hook and ladder wagon, have been placed in the carriage shed in the yard behind N. T. Shore & Co.'s store. Parties in the lower part of town who have or will subscribe to the "Hose Carriage Fund" can procure keys by applying to Clarence Crist.

Wm. Barrow, Esq., is Registrar of this precinct in place of C. H. Fogle, resigned. Office at C. R. Welfare's store: office hours from 12 noon to 1 o'clock, and from 7 to 9 P. M.

The following clause in the election law, Section 2674, explains Mr. Fogle's action:

"And no person who is a candidate for any office shall be a registrar, or judge or inspector of an election."

—On Monday night Captain Minung, of the Fire Company, gave the down town hose apparatus a trial, which proved eminently satisfactory. A ¾ inch stream was thrown about 75 feet simply by pressure from the street main. This insures a great protection against fire from the Belo House down to the intersection of Main and Walnut streets, covering in these limits Salt, Main, Church, and the eastern portion of West Street. Capt. Minung deserves the thanks of our citizens for his untiring efforts in behalf of this most excellent arrangement.

NEW GOODS.

We have fitted up the large, well lighted store room, on east side of our block, to be used exclusively for Ladies' Goods and now have open an elegant line of New Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Shoes, Parasols, &c. All of which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest. We cordially invite all the ladies to come and examine our goods and prices. Yours, very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

April 29, 1885.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VALUABLE CITIZEN.—A shock passed through this community on Sunday morning, as the news was borne from one to another of the sudden death of Mr. John H. Masten, which occurred at his residence about one o'clock on the morning named. He had been in bad health for some time, but no one expected the end so near. He was thus suddenly cut down by heart disease, in about the 36th year of his age. He was a useful citizen and at the time of his death a member of the Board of Town Commissioners and Captain of the Winston Fire Company. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and was one of that Order's brightest members. In the Grand Lodge he held the office of Deputy Grand Master, and was Past Grand Patriarch in the Encampment. His funeral took place on Monday evening from the M. P. church, attended by the Odd Fellows, the Fire Company and a large concourse of our citizens.—*Leader.*

—The music at Commencement of Salem Female Academy in June will be of a particulary notable character. The principal event will be the rendition of Mendelssohn's "Athalia," an oratorio, consisting of solos, duets, quartettes and chorus. This is, unquestionably, the most difficult work undertaken by a singing class at the Academy for many years, and we must confess to some surprise at Prof. Agthe's boldness in undertaking it, even while we feel assured of its successful rendition. The Professor possesses the happy faculty of imparting his energy and enthusiasm to his singers, without any of those outbursts of impatience which would seem to belong to gentlemen of his profession generally, and hence the work is done in that most intelligent of all methods—for the love of it. The chorus will consist of some 50 young ladies in the Academy and 15 gentlemen from town. We are glad to learn that the practicings are proceeding in a very satisfactory way.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 25th, 1885: Mrs Susan Crawford, W. W. Cornelius, Miss Lizzy Foy, Elick Hunt, Mrs Manerva Reich, Miss Josie Swaim, D W Sink, Sandford Snyder, H A Tate.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

NURSERY STOCK.

The undersigned is now ready to take orders for Fall delivery, 1885, and will insure good reliable stock from the well known "Cedar Cove Nurseries," Shore P. O., Yadkin County, N. C., N. W. Craft, proprietor.

J. G. SIDES, Agent.

We can recommend the stock from the above mentioned Nursery as perfectly reliable in every way. Mr. Craft is a native of Yadkin, and has built up one of the finest industries of this section.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—On last Friday afternoon the pupils of "Aunt Rights' School" had a grand time in the way of a Picnic in the woods about a mile from town, near J. S. Harmon's "little mill."

About 1 o'clock they all came in, each one bringing a basket or tin bucket containing victuals for supper; and then the line of march began, not very noisy, still sufficient to indicate their whereabouts, and on coming to the place agreed upon, the fun began and was kept up till sun down, the only intermission being the eating part; and one little fellow said that was the "*best fun of all.*" Several however, could not go as they were taking the measles.

A new brick yard has been inaugurated and parties are at work making brick for the Baptist church.

Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the Presbyterian church, from Winston, preached here in the Methodist church last Friday night.

I preached at New Philadelphia Moravian church on Sunday and Sunday night, and had a good attendance on both occasions; there was an election for two delegates to represent the congregation in the coming District Conference, to meet at Macedonia, in Davie county, on Wednesday and Thursday 13th and 14th of May next. The New Philadelphians are at work enlarging their church; the addition is up, covered and weather-boarded. I am sorry we are going to lose Henry Null and his family, as they intend removing to Indiana in July. The church will miss them.

Mr. Thomas Jones, in the Philadelphia neighborhood, raised on three acres of ground, from between six and seven hundred dollars worth of tobacco. He says it averaged him over two hundred and ten dollars per acre, besides raising his bread and and meat on the farm; and his coming wheat crop will pay for the fertilizer he used on his tobacco. Indiana can't beat that.

I am told that Mr. Norman Whitman, living in the neighborhood of Lewisville, sold his tobacco crop of last year for over $1,500.

Within the last 2 weeks the wheat has come out wonderful, and where it was put in with the drill, it promises to make a good yield, but where sown broadcast it seems to be thin on the ground. The reason why the wheat is best in the drilled land, I think is, the ground was better prepared for sowing; and second, the wheat is down the furrow made by the drill, and the ground on the ridges, when it freezes, crumbles in and keeps it covered up. That is my theory,—what do the farmers say?

I fixed me a bed in my garden and covered it like the farmers do their tobacco beds, and last week I had the nicest kind of turnip salad every day for dinner, and cabbage plants that ought to have been set a week ago, but it is too dry.

Notwithstanding the severe cold, I think we will have a good deal of fruit and cherries.

Dr. Dicks has opened his new store and displays a fine lot of goods. A new Grocery has also been inaugurated; it is located in the basement of the "*News* Office," and the display of nice things in the windows look very tempting, and are calculated to make a poor fellow feel bad when he has no money and can't get them.

We also have a new Drug Store at Dr. Lindsay's old stand, where pure drugs can be had and prescriptions made to order whenever required, at reasonable rates,—in fact, Kernersville is still on the move.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, April 27th, 1885.

—Mr. C. S. Hauser, C. S. C. of this county, requests us to state that he has a full supply of blanks for claimants under the pension act of the late General Assembly, and will cheerfully supply all persons residents of the county who desire to file claims. An old soldier applying must in addition to describing the wound which disables him, state "that he holds no office in the United States, State or county, from which he is receiving the sum of $300 in fees or salary, that he is not worth in his own right or the right of his wife, property at its assessed value for taxation, to the amount of $500, and that he is not receiving any aid from the State of N. C., under any other statute providing for the relief of the maimed and blind soldiers of the South." A widow applying, in addition to the forgoing, must give the name of her deceased husband, company, regiment, date of enlistment, the date of his wound and death, and that she has never married.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, April 28, in the Moravian church in this place, by Rev. E. Rondthaler, D. D., WILLIAM P. ORMSBY to Miss ELFLEDA FISHER.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., near Old Town, of dropsy, Mrs. SAMUEL REICH.

Condensed Statement of Accounts of L. N. Clinard, Town Treasurer, May 1st, 1885.

1884.

To cash on hand	41.60	
" Taxes of 1883 collected	47.23	
" Tax levy for 1884	4,260.14	
" Rent Boy's Am'r Court,	18.00	
" ½ of Fines collected	64.10	
" S. F. Academy	50.00	4,481.07.

CREDITS.

By amount paid for street work, bridges, &c.	2,144.91	
" Amount paid for new lamps, oil & attention,	450.36	
" Am't for Police duty,	439.56	
" " " 5 Hydrants,	184.00	
" Salaries, rent, printing,	280.05	
" Amount paid on indebtedness	339.04	
" Amount paid interest,	140.74	
" " Taxes of Fire Co. over and under age	143.75	
" Amounts refunded	23.20	
" " still due	170.67	
" " cash on hand,	164.79	4,481.07.

LIABILITIES.

Balance of note to Trustees of Salem Congregation 1,950.00

The undersigned a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of L. N. Clinard, Secretary and Treasurer, have carefully gone over them in detail, and as summarized above, and find them correct.

N. T. SHORE,
J. G. SIDES,
H. S. CRIST. } Com.

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THE NEWS & OBSERVER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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Every North Carolinian should take it. The livest, most progressive paper in the State.
THE WEEKLY NEWS-OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor according to law on the estate of Catharine B. Peterson, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 26th day of March, 1886, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
March 26th, 1885. Executor.
Post Office, Lititz, Pa.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 60 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (col'd.) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	0 to 7½
Lard,	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 18
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	4 to 05
Chickens,	10 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	60 to 70
Fodder, per hundred bundles,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred pounds,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Green,	5 00 to 6 00
" Bright,	7 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers, Common,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good,	35 00 to 40 00
" Fine,	45 00 to 50 00
" Fancy,	60 00 to 75 00

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Aquilla Pitts, having duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Fredrick Crews, hereby gives notice that he requires all persons having claims against the estate of Fredrick Crews, to present them to the said Aquilla Pitts, duly authenticated for payment, on or before the 2nd day of April, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate must pay without delay.

AQUILLA PITTS, Adm'r.
March 31, 1885.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CONTINENTAL
HOOF OINTMENT
—WILL CURE—
Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.
Is not affected by exposure to the air: does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.
Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.
For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

FOR RENT.
THE SALEM HOTEL
(FORMERLY KEPT BY ADAM BUTNER.)
PLEASANTLY situated on the Main Street of Salem and Winston, near Salem Female Academy. The House is well known throughout the South and has always been a popular resort. There is an excellent Mineral spring very near.
Apply to
Z. SWIFT.
Salem, N. C., April 2nd, 1885.
Raleigh News-Observer copy 1 month.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
OUR GREAT SPECIALTY is growing and distributing ROSES—we deliver strong Pot Plants, suitable for IMMEDIATE bloom, safely by mail at all Post Offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, YOUR CHOICE, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 35 for $5; 100 for $12. Also OTHER VARIETIES 2, 3, and 10 for $1 according to value. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose 76 pages, elegantly illustrated, free to Customers and intending buyers, others should inclose 3 stamps. Address
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
Rose Growers. West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Great Attraction.
GRAND DISPLAY
of a Varied and Select Stock of
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
We do not intend to be surpassed in
Style, Price and Quality,
and to convince any one of this fact is only for them to give
OUR STOCK
a careful examination before buying.
All we ask is the privilege of showing our goods.
A perusal of the following will amply repay any one.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
consisting of the following which is only a part of our Stock:
Black Cashmeres from 16⅔ to $1.25 per yard.
Silk Wrap Henrietta Cloths (Extra Quality and Extra Width.)
Batisle Cloth, New Khyber Cloth Extra Width.
Nuns Veiling in all the new shades.
Albartross Cloth in all the new shades.
Plain and Plaid Suitings in new shades.
Emdroidered Robes in White and Colors.
Plain, Striped, Brocaded and checked Silks in endless variety.
Ladies, White and Brown Dress Linens.
White and Black Linen Lawns.
Mull and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook and Victoria Lawns.
Cheese Cloths in all the new colors.
A Superb line of Lace Curtains and Scrim for Curtain.
The new Egyptian Lace.
All over Embroideries.
Laces in all colors, widths, &c., &c.
Beaded Lace Passementine.
Beaded Fronts.
Hosiery and Gloves.
A Superb Line of Parasols and Umbrellas.
Fans, Fans Fans.
Carpets, Straw Mattings, Oil Cloths, Stair Carpeting, &c.
Gent's Furnishing
Goods.
We are headquarters for these goods and have just opened a nice line and
GUARANTEE TO PLEASE
the most fastidious in
STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY.
Ladies and Gents'
SILK FURNISHED GOSSAMERS.
MILLINERY.
LADIES HATS and MILLINERY GOODS in endless variety.
We invite ONE and ALL to
Examine our Stock
before buying as we
FEEL CONFIDENT
we can save you money.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.
J. S. BARROW & SONS.
Winston, N. C., No. 10–3m.

SPRING 1885.
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!
I am daily receiving NEW GOODS at my Store opposite Orinoco Warehouse, where I will be glad to welcome everybody, both old and young, feeling confiident they can be suited in goods and prices.
ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT
D. S. REID,
IS HEADQUARTERS for everything in his line.
GROCERY DEPARTMENT FULL
and prices to suit everybody. SUGARS, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SYRUP and FISH lower than ever known.
Large Stock of MEN'S, BOYS', LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, just bought.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and many other things too tedious to mention,
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Mr. J. R. HAIZLIP and Miss BETTIE L. TRAYNHAM are with me and will be glad to welcome their many friends and extend an invitation to all to come and see them.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. Corner of Main and Second Street, opposite Orinoco Warehouse
D. S. REID.
Winston, N. C., April 30th, 1885.

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.,
AT SIGN OF THE
BIG COFFEE POT,
Headquarters for all Kinds of
Cook and Heating Stoves.
Below we give prices of our leading Cook Stoves.

NO. 7, IRON KING,	$17.70.
NO. 7, NEW LIGHTHOUSE,	19.70.
NO. 7, ELMO,	12.70.
NO. 7, CORA COOK,	13.70.

Vessels will be furnished at lowest prices. We manufacture and keep on hand a big stock of TOBACCO FLUES, TINWARE, FLUE IRON, &c., at lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Very Respectfully,
GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.,
April 16th, 1885—tf. MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. TESTED, Warranted
EARLIEST, STRONGEST, BEST, FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD.
$5000 Worth of Premiums to be given to those who get up Clubs for my seeds. Farm machinery, Tools, Gold & Silver Watches, Etc
$50.00 GOLD WATCH will be given to the person who sends me the largest amount of orders.
$3.00 Worth of Seeds FREE. See page 27 in Catalogue.
$25 In Gold will be given to the person who raises the largest Crop on one acre of the 24 Rowed "Badger" Dent Corn.
LANG'S LIVE SEEDS Have a reputation all over the United States for earliness, purity, strength and productiveness.
50 Page beautifully Illustrated Catalogue FREE to all.
$5 TO $25, Can be saved during the summer by reading the inside page of cover of Lang's Live Seed Catalogue.
F. N. LANG Northern Seed Grower Baraboo, Wis.

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DIRECT FROM THE FARM.
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Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow,
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MARKET GARDENERS should try these Seeds. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Seeds for the Children's Garden at 25 per cent. Discount.
The Choicest and Best Flower Seeds, just imported from Europe.
If you or the children want seeds, please send for my Catalogue for 1885, with directions for cultivating, FREE TO ALL.
Address, JOSEPH HARRIS,
MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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THE NEW YORK OBSERVER CALENDAR FOR 1885
Is a folding Calendar, six pages, each 4x4½ inches, made by Marcus Ward & Co., of London, with new and elegant designs, suitable for the desk, the pocket or the study. It contains information as to Domestic and Foreign Postage, revised by the U. S. Post Office; Legal Holidays, Church Days, Eclipses, etc. It will be sent in a sealed envelope to any address upon receipt of
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C

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ILLUSTRATED HYMNS
Fringed editions of celebrated Poems.
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JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.
All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.
Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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LONE STAR NURSERIES.
A Large Assortment of PEACH TREES and a Good Variety of APPLE TREES, as Good as the Best and as Cheap as the Cheapest.
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Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C.
Feb. 12, 1885—4t.

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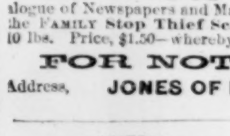

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Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts. 3 for $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.
No 9—19w

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.
No 9—19w

DR. STRONG'S PILLS!
The Old, Well Tried, Wonderful Health Renewing Remedies.
STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS For the Liver. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.
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HEADACHE
and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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Commencing with the November number, 1884, each Magazine will contain a COUPON ORDER, entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, and in ANY SIZE.
DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1885 will be the Twenty-first year of its publication; it is now improved so extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 64 pages, large quarto, 8½ x 11½ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated, each number having steel engravings, oil picture, or art subjects, published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York,
AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE
PEOPLE'S PRESS at $3.00 Per Year.
959.

PRESIDENTS AS PENMEN.

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Characteristics of Presidential Chirography as Shown in Public Papers—Interesting Mementoes.

In the executive office of the United States Senate there are preserved all the executive messages of Presidents of the United States from the foundation of the government. Though not often referred to some of these documents are becoming worn, and recently General McCook, secretary of the Senate, caused selections to be made from the files, with a view to preserving some of the interesting autographs in a cabinet by themselves. In some cases the first message of a President was taken, and when this was of minor importance the first conspicuous one—generally that making the nominations for cabinet positions—was taken. They form an interesting collection of historic mementoes, and one of the most valuable autograph collections in the land. None of the Presidents, with the exception of Washington and Jefferson, would be marked above fifty for penmanship by a civil service commission.

General Washington's first contribution to the collection embodies nominations for judges, marshals and attorneys for the districts of New York and New Jersey, and at the end of the same documents are the nominations of Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph and Samuel Osgood for secretary of state, attorney-general and postmaster-general, respectively. The signature is written in a fair, legible hand, which would pass to-day for that of a business man not entirely careless of appearances, yet having confidence enough in his own work to let the details of penmanship take care of themselves. One short message was penned entirely by himself, as follows:

UNITED STATES, July 2, 1793.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: The President of the United States will meet the Senate in the Senate chamber at half past eleven o'clock to-morrow, to advise with them on the terms of the treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Jefferson penned his resignation with the easy grace of a Spencerian graduate, but his economy of space was such that his documents as a whole fall below the present standard of clerical excellence. He wrote most of his messages with his own hand. One specimen embodies no less than ninety renominations, and covers almost to the last inch of space three and one-half pages of a letter sheet. The first line is written within half an inch of the top of the page, and the words are crowded, sometimes twenty upon a line. Mr. Jefferson's simplicity is further exemplified by his method of transmission, which shows him to have been a reformer in his day, as compared with his predecessors. Washington and Adams sent their messages to the Senate by the hands of their secretaries, or, in the case of treaties, often by the hands of the agents in the negotiations, from whom, as the messages frequently intimated, the Senate might receive further information regarding the subjects to which they related. Mr. Jefferson usually sent his messages to the Vice-President by mail. It was long before the days of envelopes and mucilage, and the documents bear the postmarks and red wafers of the ancient style. One of John Adams' autograph messages is as follows:

UNITED STATES, July 1, 1798.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I nominate George Washington, of Mount Vernon to be Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised and to be raised in the United States. JOHN ADAMS.

In this signature, as in all of Mr. Adams' signatures, the small letters are more than half an inch long. A labored, but unsuccessful, effort is apparent to carry the same style throughout the entire document. It betrays the handiwork of one who aimed at more than he was able to accomplish in the matter of penmanship.

Mr. Madison wrote an irregular hand, devoid of marked peculiarities. His nomination of John Quincy Adams to be minister plenipotentiary of the court of St. Petersburg, which was one of several nominations made in a single message, bears the clerical marks of the Senate's disapproval. "Inexpedient to send minister," wrote the executive clerk upon the margin. Mr. Madison then wrote a second message, giving his reasons for making the nomination and urging its confirmation, but the session expired without action. Mr. Madison's nomination of James Monroe to be secretary of state was referred to a special committee of Senators, and action was delayed for several days, while his accounts as a foreign minister were subjected to scrutiny. The committee reported that it found no reason for the rejection of his nomination, and he was thereupon unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Monroe used a coarse pen, and wrote hesitatingly. He nominated his cabinet on March 5, 1817, with John Quincy Adams at the head as secretary of state. Andrew Jackson's first message, dated March 6, 1829, is an autograph document, and, more than any other one of the series, its style seems characteristic of its author. Its letters are angular and unsymmetrical, but they are legible, and there is an air of self-assertion about the document which culminates in the emphatic underscoring of the signature. Martin Van Buren's hand was unsteady when he penned his first message, as if he had not fully recovered from the excitement and labors of his inauguration, but he wrote better the next day. James K. Polk's contribution to the collection is an autograph message penned in what would be taken for a feminine hand, yet with few of the graces of penmanship. His autograph is rather pretentious, with a row of dots and several cramped flourishes beneath it. Harrison's and Tyler's signatures have no distinguishing characteristics. Taylor and Lincoln each wrote firmly and legibly, but with extreme simplicity and without any superfluous marks. Millard Fillmore's signature is very similar in character, but rather smoother. James Buchanan's hand trembled when he signed his first message, and he made a failure of the elaborate scroll work attachment to his first initial. Franklin Pierce wrote a sprawling, schoolboyish signature. Andrew Johnson started fairly upon the line, then fell a little below it, but recovered himself at the end.

The collection contains the first and last messages of General Garfield and the message of President Arthur nominating General Grant to his place upon the retired list of the army.

Never.

Never insult poverty.

Never eat between meals.

Never eat a very hearty supper.

Never stand long at the corner of a street.

Never fret; it will only shorten your days.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend.

Never reply to the epithet of a fool or a low fellow.

Never speak in a contemptuous manner of womankind.

Never anticipate too much; disappointment is not pleasant.

Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.

Never spend many of your evenings away from your family.

Never speak of your parents as the "old man" or "old woman."—*Our Society Journal.*

Over 200,000 women and boys in New York are engaged at various kinds of work which was performed exclusively by men some years ago.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Tournoures grow smaller.

Bangs are coming in again.

Buttons are small and generally round.

Spring velvets are lovely in color and texture.

English brides now wear moon stones for luck.

In the English civil servicee there are 3,260 women clerks.

Sixty-four women engravers earn their livelihood in England.

The marchioness of Lorne is an invetcrate cigarette smoker.

Bright purple thistles are seen on many of the round straw hats.

Two nieces of President Cleveland teach in the public schools of Peoria, Ill.

Young ladies on the eve of marriage, in some regions, now give "spinster dinners."

From three to six dozen medium sized buttons are used to decorate many of the spring costumes.

The new and very gaudy silk handkerchiefs are utilized as vests for many of the spring gowns.

All repped silks are in high favor this season, especially what is called gros faille, with flattened reps.

Fine tapestry-covered furniture is again coming to the front, and the demand for plush is decreasing.

Polonaises and basques divide popular favor almost evenly, the latter displaying an unusual variety in style and ornamentation.

Embroidered surahs are seen in allover patterns of a gay figure on a quiet ground, which may be either light or dark.

Miss Alice E. Freeman, the president of Wellesley college, was graduated there in 1876, and is only twenty-eight years old.

Widows of men who have died in the railroad service in Austria are employed at from $15 to $30 per month in the railway offices.

The Turkish woman always carries on her person a three-colored bit of leather, which encloses the mystic phrase that is potent to ward off the evil one.

The most approved back drapery is so arranged as to fall high in a series of puffs, and thence to sweep in straight, heavy lines to the foot of the skirt.

One of the rich single women in New York receives several offers of marriage by post every week, and doubtless most of the others are honored in a similar manner.

It is estimated that the grand balls given by the president of the French republic cost from $15,000 to $20,000 each. About 8,000 guests attend each of these balls; of which two are given every year.

A girl who is teaching in Colorado writes home as follows: "I have forty scholars of all ages, and teach almost everything—grammar, history, physiology, mathematics, manners, morals, common sense, personal cleanliness, fancy work, and general civilzation.

Instead of severely plain bands or folds for trimming skirts there are now vandykes, escallops of leaf points on the upper edge, while other folds have openings or slits cut at intervals, and through these are drawn gilt or silver braid. Tucks are more used than at any previous season; and these are decorated with braid, stitching or a piping on the lower edge.

The little so-called dog collars, introduced so long since, are now more popular than ever, and are almost universally worn. All sorts of fancies are indulged in, from a simple velvet ribon knotted around the neck, when the corsage is not very high, to several rows of pearls. A flexible chain-work of silver links—repetitions of ancient coins linked together to form a band—silver daisies fastened to a black velvet ribbon.

Many slender young ladies wear sashes in Oriental fashion, carried loosely around the waist and knotted at one side, the ends of unequal length; or, again, they are draped as paniers, while another method of arranging these scarfs is to gather the ends of two lengths of silk under the broach at the throat, let it fall blouse style to the waist, where it should be confined with a clasp of some description, the remaining portions being caught up as paniers over the hips.

A pretty way to make a walking skirt of unpatterned goods in serge, cheviot or ottoman cloth, is to arrange the trimming in five flat plaits, separated by broad panels, on which are placed five rows of velvet ribbon, half an inch wide and that distance apart. This forms the front of the skirt, and the tunic, bordered with a like number of velvet bands, is draped above, the long, wide ends forming a waterfall back, which is not trimmed, but simply hemmed at the bottom.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are said to be over 250,000 species of living animals.

The new application of electricity is for electric lining of hats to nourish the brain.

"One of the customs of the Thibetans is to pull their cheeks in order to show surprise."

Tuscarora, Nev., has a tree so luminous that it can be distinguished a mile away in the darkest night.

The majority of kid gloves are made from rat skins, and many from lamb skins, comparatively few being made of the skins of kids. In Paris rats are raised and fattened for their skins.

A solid silver balustrade, which has stood in one of the Mexican churches since the time of Cortez, was torn down not long ago and taken to the mint and coined, producing 60,000 silver dollars.

A horseshoe made entirely of the horn of sheep has been tried in Lyons, France, and is found particularly adapted to horses employed in towns, and known not to have a steady foot on the pavement.

The old testament contains thirty nine books, the new testament twenty-seven books. The old testament has 929 chapters, the new testament 260. The old testament has 23,214 verses, the new 7,959. The old testament 592,439 words, the new testament 181,253. The old testament has 2,728,110 letters, the new testament has 838,380. The word Jehovah or Lord occurs in the old testament 6,858 times.

The chivalric custom of ransom undoubtedly mitigated to a great degree the horrors of war in the middle ages. The knights were punctilious to the last degree in keeping the pledges made to their captors. Thus the duke of Gueldres is said to have been captured by a squire of low degree and carried to his stronghold. The force of the duke approaching, the squire made him promise that he would come to him wherever he might be on a fixed day, and remain his prisoner until ransom was paid. The duke was immediately liberated by his comrades, but held himself bound by his pledge, and after months of delay and against many remonstrances penetrated the enemy's lines and delivered himself to his captor, from whom he was subsequently ransomed.

It is claimed by *La Nature* that the highest railroad viaduct in the world is that of the Garabit bridge, France. That remarkable structure is 1,800 feet long, and near the middle of the great central arch the distance from the bed of the river to the rail is 413 feet.

Silence is the best shield to ward off anger.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Milking Cows.

That cows should be regularly milked is equally as important as that they should be regularly fed, and every farmer knows how much more quiet animals are which become accustomed to regularity in feeding. They learn to expect their feed at a certain time and are on the lookout for it at that time and not at any other, and are quiet; while if fed with irregularity they are continually upon the lookout and uneasy for the want of feed. So with milking; if there is regularity the cow is expecting the time and is quiet.

There is no giving down of milk, as is termed, before the time, that results in any painful distension in the udder. In the state of nature it is probable that the cow is relieved of her milk a great many times during the day, because the calf left with its mother helps itself as frequently as its inclination prompts. Under such circumstances the udder of the mother will remain small, because there is no necessity of enlargement to contain twelve hours of milk. But if milking is to be conducted only twice in twenty-four hours, there must be an unnatural enlargement which is liable to produce feverish symptoms, hence it is better not to allow the calf to run with the cow, but to have access to her at certain regular times, and then the udder becomes accustomed to the accumulations of milk and attains a natural distension which will occasion no feverishness. But in this practice when the time of milking arrives it should be attended to, because the udder is fully distended, and if the milk is not removed, the animal will suffer pain, and again will arise a danger of fever.

If milking is delayed too long nature will endeavor to relieve the poor animal and an absorption of the milk into the blood will to some extent take place, and that which remains will become deteriorated, and if the practice of neglect in milking at regular times occurs with much frequency, the regular secretion of milk will be diminished and finally permanently checked, and if continued for any considerable length of time the animal is liable to become wholly dry, as has sometimes been the case. Thus will be seen the necessity of great regularity in this important branch of agriculture. —*Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

All animals should be fed at regular hours.

A row of apple or peach trees in the fence corners is a special treasure to the farmer.

To prevent pear blight, trim off nearly all the new wood before the trees freeze in the fall.

Plums can often be raised by yarding poultry under the trees to pick up the curculious.

Every apple should be saved and fed to stock in the winter, if no better market for it can be found.

Sheep are even better than swine in the orchard to prevent the dropping apples from filling the ground with worms for next year's insects. They will hear the falling apple and run an devour it before the worm has time to leave it.

Cattle ought never to drink from stagnat pools, which almost always swarm with germs of disease. The study of splenic fever in cattle has clearly demonstrated that this fatal disease is caused directly from impure water.

For the improvement of heavy soils Hetden, Voigt, Guntz and Wetzke recommend lime for the first dressing. They say also that the crop for the first season should be potatoes; for the second, oats; for the third, tares or peas, and for the fourth, potatoes again.

In looking over the seed box for spring planting, melon and cucumber seeds need not be rejected on account of their age. In fact, the older they are the better fruit they will produce. It is perhaps true that these old seeds will not make as strong plants, hence they will not run to vine rather than to fruit, as fresh seeds on highly manured land sometimes do.

Poultry should have plenty of light. It is rather a significant fact that the laying season, with most fowls, is during the time of year when days are longest. Make them warm as possible in winter, but do not do it by confining hens in dark and damp places, which will engender disease. If possible have south windows, so that hens may get sunshine in the middle of the day.

Cows well fed and which yield a large proportion of cream to their milk, always make hard butter, even in warm weather. In such cows and on such feed a part of the fat which usually goes into suet passes into the milk veins and is converted into butter. This is really a cow-made oleomargarine, and contains less of the essential oils which give grass butter its excellent flavor and aroma.

Root fungus on shrubs and trees may be destroyed by the use of sulphur. The practice of destroying dangerous fungus parasites in the Old World by the use of sulphur is quite common. The chestnut trees in the neighborhood of Nantes, France, have suffered severely, many being wholly destroyed. By laying bare the roots and sprinkling with sulphur before refilling the earth, the trouble has been arrested.

A pullet's egg will hatch, if properly fertilized, as well as the egg of an old hen. Most of the very early eggs are apt to be from pullets. They will be smaller in size, and until the pullet has got its growth the egg shell will be thinner, showing that much of the lime material in the food has gone to build up the frame. Because thinner shelled the pullet's egg should only be set under hens that will make careful mothers.

Lime in some form is indispensable to the formation of egg shells. It is more generally supplied to hens in the form of old mortar, broken shells and broken bones. Either generally suffices, but all are better than either alone. Soft and thin-shelled eggs are generally, but not always, the result of an insufficient supply of lime, and egg-eating among hens is generally caused by a neglect to supply this essential element of egg production.

The introduction of the silo is likely to make a considerable change in agricultural methods. In England, where, owing to wet weather and late frosts, corn cannot be brought to maturity, corn is now sown for fodder and cut when the plant is in tassel, yielding thirty tons to the acre. The fodder is preserved in silos, and the corn is out of the way in time for a late crop of turnips. The English farmers find corn the best crop they can raise for fodder.

A mixture of two gallons of crude petroleum oil with one gallon of fish oil, combined with any cheap paint, makes an excellent preservative for farm buildings and implements. The fish oil is better than linseed, as it does not penetrate so deeply, and the same quantity will go further. A gallon of this paint will cover 100 square feet of shingles. It should be used liberally, and one application will last ten to fifteen years, according to the exposure.

A change of soil is always beneficial to the flower border. With some kinds of flowers, the verbena for instance, a new soil is a great luxury for which they will be very grateful. The first two inches of the surface soil of an old pasture, mixed with about a third of the surface soil of an old wood, makes an excellent medium in which to grow border plants, not the mere rotten leaves from a wood, but the dark, black humus in which the roots of the trees and other rank vegetable roots have already begun to run riot.

To kill scale the following wash is recommended: Kerosene, three gallons; whale oil soap, half pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve the soap in hot water and add boiling hot to the oil. Churn the mixture at least five or ten minutes if possible through the spray nozzle of a good force pump. This emulsion is a thick cream, which should adhere to the surface of glass and show no oiliness. For use, dissolve one part of emulsion with ten parts of water. The above formula is for thirty gallons of wash.

Household Recipes and Hints.

A pair of thin, white stockings, worn inside fine colored ones, will preserve them from soil and make them last much longer, the inner pair acting as a lining for the others.

A nice cake for dessert is made of three tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the yolks of four eggs and two tablespoonfuls of milk; mix smoothly and add the whites of the four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and the juice of half a small lemon. Bake in a buttered pan in a hot oven.

Potatoes that are to be baked should be thoroughly washed and dried, then placed in a moderately warm oven, either in a baking tin or on the grate. If the oven is at the right temperature, potatoes will bake in from forty to fifty minutes. If they cannot be served as soon as done, gently break the skin and they can be kept in tolerable condition for a short time.

Old frames can be ebonized in the following manner: Scrape the old gilt off the frames, rub them with a piece of sand paper, and then paint them well over with black varnish, or, if that is not to be had, with Brunswick black. This comes in bottles, and can be bought at a saddler's or painter's store. If one coat is not enough wait till it is quite dry and then add another. This can be tried on odds and ends of furniture and found effectual.

This is a delicate substitute for macaroni and may be eaten even by people with sensitive stomachs: Soak slices of bread in milk until they will absorb no more. Butter a baking dish and place a layer of the soaked bread with a dust of salt; then a thin layer of grated cheese; then other layers of bread and of cheese until the dish is filled. The top layer must be cheese. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour and serve hot. Care must be taken that the bread is perfectly soaked.

Here is Mrs. Beecher's plan for cooking a fat old hen to make it sweeter and more tender than a young chicken: She steams it an hour, then rubs with salt and pepper inside and out, stuffs for baking and steams three hours longer—or until tender. Finish by browning nicely in the oven. The slow steaming can be managed well enough in any big kettle by crossing a support of spoons in the bottom, where will be found the liquid base of a capital gravy, with the minced giblets and the drip added.

Good housekeepers are frequently annoyed by oil marks on papered walls against which careless or thoughtless persons have laid their heads. These unsightly spots may be removed by making a paste of cold water and pipeclay or fuller's earth, and laying it on the surface without rubbing it on, else the pattern of the paper will then likely be injured. Leave the paste on all night. In the morning it can be brushed off and the spot will have disappeared, but a renewal of the operation may be necessary if the oil mark is old.

Economy counts in the course of a year, and the care of the kitchen utensils, the wash tubs, etc., is by no means lost or useless; it is wise also to look after the fruit cans; when the fruit is taken out they should be washed in warm, hot suds, and should then have a little soda or ammonia put into them and be filled with water, and allowed to stand for an hour or two, then they should be rinsed in clear water, and the rubbers and tops all be taken equally good care of, so that when they are needed next autumn no loss may occur.

How Gunpowder is Made.

Powder is made from three ingredients, charcoal (made from willow or alder wood for good rifle powder, and from poplar for blasting powder), saltpetre and sulphur. The saltpetre is refined and ground as fine as flour, and with the charcoal is taken to a separate building and mixed in proper proportions with the sulphur. The whole is then taken to the first mill—the barrel mill—where there are a number of large casks made to revolve on shafts. A certain quantity of the mixture is put into each cask with a large supply of common playing marbles; the whole is then set in motion and is allowed to run for a certain number of hours, the marbles serving to thoroughly mix the different ingredients in their continual revolution with them in the casks. The noise made by the marbles is deafening. From the barrel mill the powder is taken to the rolling mills, each of which contains a large iron pan with two heavy wheels weighing seven tons apiece, which run round and round inside the pan. The powder is spread over the bottom of the pan, about one hundred pounds making a "charge." The wheels are set in motion and allowed to run over the powder from two to three hours, according to the quality of powder desired. The attendant at these mills starts the machinery and then very prudently takes a walk until the time is up, as the process is an extremely dangerous one. The powder not being as yet far advanced toward completion, when these mills explode it rarely ever kills outright the persons who happen to be in them, but it burns them so frightfully that they linger in the most fearful agony for several hours.

From this wheel-mill the powder is taken to the press-house, where there is a powerful hydraulic press. The powder is built up in tiers with heavy canvas between each tier, and then the pressure is put on. This is so great that it presses the powder in cakes about two feet square and one inch thick, and it comes out almost as hard as glass. It is then taken to the corning mill, where the cakes are run between heavy rollers and ground up in the different sizes required. After that it goes to the drying-house, where it is spread out on trays with canvas bottoms and subjected to as great a heat as it will bear until it is thoroughly dried. The whole process is ended in the glazing mill, which much resembles the barrel-mill, except that instead of using marbles with the powder a small quantity of black-lead is put into each cask and the polish is thus given to the powder, which before this is of a blackish gray color. On leaving the glaze the powder is ready to be packed and sent to the market.—*New York Tribune.*

Larcenous Monkeys.

The chæma, or black Pavian monkey, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Diving in tribes and always ready to plunder, this race of monkeys commit fearful devastations in the vineyards and gardens. With a sagacity almost human they will station a guard on the outposts to watch. A portion of them enter the inclosure, climb the trees, pluck the fruit and pass it to those standing below. These hand it to others, who form a line reaching to the rendezvous, which is generally in some craggy mountain, and thus, all assisting in the good work, the booty is soon safely disposed of. As soon as the sentinel sees some one approaching he gives the alarm by uttering a loud cry, and the plunderers all scamper off. If he neglects to warn them in time the whole party will fall upon him and beat him severely.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Cuban lighthouse was lately surrounded by such a cloud of red insects that mariners reported the light at a distance as being red.

INDIAN FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

RED MEN WHO FOLLOW THE WAYS OF THEIR ANCESTORS.

Singular Habits of the Aboriginal Residents of America—An Indian Baby's Burial Case.

When the Indians were great nations instead of broken, wandering tribes, their customs were more elaborate. Lawson, who wrote a history of the Carolinas in the first years of the last century, was struck with the care the Indians showed in keeping the corpse from contact with the soil. Their feeling was just the opposite of that expressed by "earth to earth." Old travelers give quaint wood cuts of the quigozogon or mausoleum, in which dead people of note were laid. It was lined as well as floored with mats, and had its sides secured from falling in by well-spliced poles, which supported an arched roof. If all this seems too much trouble for "savages" to take, we must remember that they were not savages—had made arts which they have lost through contact with the whites, and from the unsparing way in which nowadays they give their best to their dear friends, we may argue that De Bry and Lafita, and other explorers, simply depicted what they saw, and that the houses of the dead were, among some tribes, really far more sumptuous than those of the living. Here is an instance of this present-day unsparingness in a poor broken tribe in California. These Californians burn their dead, as do many Indians of the far West, and the scene at the chief's burning reminds one of the burials of the old Greek heroes. "In his mouth were placed two gold twenties, and smaller coins on his breast and in his hands and ears. All his finery—feather mantles, plumes, clothes, shelf-money, bows, arrows—was heaped upon him; and as soon as the dirge and funeral dance were set going the Indian spectators began to lose their heads. One stripped off a bran-new broadcloth coat and flung it on the pyre, howling piteously. Another was just throwing on a pile of blankets, when a white man offered him $10 for them jingling the bright coins before his eyes." The redman hurled him aside, and threw his offering with the rest. Women kept throwing on all they had in the world—their gayest dresses, their shell necklaces. Indeed, so furious got the excitement that some of them would themselves have leaped in had they not been prevented. The idea was that the souls of the things thus burned went off charioted in the smoke wreaths along with the soul of the dead men. At this funeral the white men who were looking on calculated that at least $500 worth of goods were destroyed, and what surprised them most was that the Indians, at other times such close bargainers, wholly forgot their usual greed. "Why, he'd have cleared $8 if he'd sold me his blankets," said the man who had made the offer. "I only did it to try him, and precious glad I was when I saw he was too wild to snap at such a fancy price."

Where they do not burn they are equally lavish. Dr. Sternberg of the United States army found in Kansas, among the Cheyennes, a burial case raised some eight feet from the ground on four notched uprights. Seeing that it was carefully constructed, his "civilized" instinct prompted him at once to send it to the army medical museum at Washington, where it was found to consist of a box six feet long, three feet high and three feet deep, of white willow branches, neatly united, with a floor of buffalo thongs, and straps fastened it to four twelve-foot ironwood poles, which had rested in the notched uprights. Outside were two buffalo robes of the largest size, and inside five more, each bound round with a bright sash, were successively removed. Then came five blankets—two red, two blue, one white; and next a white and gray striped sack, and inside that a United States infantry overcoat, like all the other wrappings, nearly new. Then, on a pillow of rags was the "medicine bag" of the dead baby—of course it was a baby; all those wrappings left only room for a year-old child. The bag contained a parcel of red paint, some bits of deerskin, along with straps, buckles and other odds and ends. The inner wrappings were three splended robes, each about four feet long, of buffalo calfskin, elaborately decorated with beadwork stripes—blue and white in the first, green and yellow in the next, blue and red in the innermost. The hoods, too, were richly ornamented with beadwork, and all round the robes little spherical brass bells were hung with strings of beads. Next was a gray woolen shawl, then five yards of blue cashmere, followed by six of red, and then again by six of brown calico, and in that last wrapping was the babe, with a beaver fur cap and long wampum necklaces and strings of rare shells, among them that Haliotis from the California gulf, so valued by the tribes living east of the Rocky Mountains. The dress was a red tunic, with beadwork frock, leggins, red and black stockings, deerskin moccasins with beadwork, and over all a red flannel cloak. All the little creature's toys—a china doll, a vase, a pair of mittens, etc.—were placed in the cloak. Think of the amount of self-denial in giving up all those blankets and all that mass of head and wampum work! The New Yorkers are only acting like those who held the land before them, when they spend such fabulous sums as the newspapers tell us they do on coffin decorations. Other tribes, instead of plaited willow boxes, use regular wooden chests, wonderfully carved, usually with a lid like a gabled roof and always with an opening in the side through which food may be passed in, so that the soul may eat the souls of the good things provided by its friends. Old travelers wondered at these coffins set up above ground; and the Spaniards found in some of them a deal of wealth. The burial-boxes of a tribe on the Talomeco river, Oregon, are said to have furnished handfuls of pearls to a party of soldiers that were exploring the coast.

The Chinese, we must remember, also keep their coffins above ground; and, ages ago, they used to be as reckless as the red men in their offerings to the dead. The Scythians—probably also belonging to the yellow race—seem to us to have been the most lavish because of the quantity of gold found in their tombs. But gold was common in the Ural; and to a Scythian king even the treasures found in such a tomb as Koul-Oba, near Kertch, were not more valuable than all that calico and buffalo robes and blankets were to the poor Cheyenne.—*All the Year Round.*

The Japanese have a novel method of advertising. They arrange small rooms along the sidewalks of some of the large thoroughfares, and represent the interior of a student's chamber crowded with pens, ink slabs, dainty screens and popular literature. Some rooms give an idea of a model kitchen, and others show the scene of a tea ceremonial, being adorned with fragile cups and saucers, lacquered tobacco boxes, tin tea services and carved trays.

Agreeable to Everybody.

Col. Robert G. King, for ten years Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland, writes: I endorse the Red Star Cough Cure. I have used it in my family for a violent cough and found it excellent. Its use was entirely free from the depressing effects of other cough remedies. It can readily be taken and agrees with and benefits everybody suffering from throat and lung troubles. The relief is permanent, and there is no reaction.

There are very nearly 1,500,000 acres of unimproved land in Massachusetts, according to Professor Maynard.

March April May

Are the months to purify the blood, as the body is now most susceptible to benefit from medicine. Impurities which have accumulated during the cold weather, when you have been too much within doors, must be expelled or serious results may follow. The testimony of thousands, as to the great benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, should convince everybody that it is the very best blood purifier and spring medicine. Take it now.

Charles O. Roberts, East Wilson, N. Y., had 13 scrofulous sores on his face and neck. Nothing helped him until he took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effected a complete cure. His druggist says it is "A Great Victory" for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Purify the Blood

"I have been troubled with scrofulous humor and sores breaking out all over my body for the last fifteen years. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has entirely cured me. I recommend it very highly to any one troubled with scrofula, or any blood disease."—HENRY BIGGS, 1819 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of blood poison."—W. H. BARR, Steubenville, Ohio.

"I was troubled with salt rheum three years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured, and my weight has increased from 108 pounds to 135."—MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

Your blood may be laden with impurities, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly cleanse, enrich and vitalize it. The most severe cases of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples—in fact all affections arising from impure blood, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It also cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, sharpens the appetite, and builds up the whole system.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with perfect success in our family for canker in the stomach and impure blood. My little one is entirely cured, and we shall continue its use as a family medicine."—MRS. F. E. BURTON, Somerville, Mass.

Sharpen the Appetite

"I had no appetite, and felt tired all the time. When I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite was restored, and my stomach felt better. I have now taken nearly three bottles and I never was so well in my life."—MRS. JESSIE F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for biliousness; think it a great remedy for that complaint."—J. W. ABBOTT, Manchester, N. H.

"My son suffered from spring debility and loss of appetite, but was restored to health as soon as he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. THALIA SMITH, Scipioville, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sod by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Eloquent Begging.

There are those who are blind to the eloquence of a gesture or to the pathos of a look. They see the armless sleeve, but unless the poor soldier appeals to them with words, they do not feel the charity that beareth another's burden. Such resemble the gentleman who required, before he would be pitiful, that the expressive pantomime of the Irish beggar should be enforced by pathetic speech:

A gentleman passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor and wretchedness. The man said nothing and the gentleman, turning back, accosted him thus: "If you are in want, why don't you beg?"

"Sure, it's begging I am, yer honor."

"You didn't say a word."

"Of course not, yer honor, but see how the skin is spakin' through the holes of me trousers, and the bones cryin' out through my skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that's starin' in me eyes. Man alive! isn't it begging I am with a hundred tongues?"

A Great Talker.

Mme. de Stael, by the unanimous consent of all who knew her was the most extraordinary converser that was known in her time, and it was a time full of eminent men and women; she knew all distinguished persons in letters or society, in England, Germany and Italy as well as in France, though she said, with characteristic nationality: "Conversations, like talent, exists only in France." Mme. de Stael valued nothing but conversation. When they showed her the beautiful Lake Leman, she exclaimed: "Oh, for the gutter of the Rue de Bac!" the street in Paris in which her house stood. And she said one day seriously to M. Mole: "If it were not for respect to human opinions I would not open my window to see the Bay of Naples for the first time, while I would go 500 leagues to talk with a man of genius whom I had not seen."

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge, especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Save in its action it is a blessing, especially to women and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

THE thousands of finger-rings worn in this country are estimated to be worth $58,000,000.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify.

THREE lepers were recently captured within one week by the coroner of San Francisco.

* * * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permantly cured. Enclose three letter stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONTANA paid out $12,000 in bounties for the destruction of wild animals last year.

SKIN DISEASES.—"BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP," cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, all itching Skin Eruptions. 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c Liquid, 25c.

With Ely's Cream Balsam a child can be treated without pain or dread, and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and Colds in the Head. It is easily applied with finger, and gives relief from the first application. Price 50c. At druggists. 60c. by mail. Ely Bros. Owego, N. Y

Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured me of a long standing case of catarrh. I have never yet seen its equal as a cure for colds in the head and headache resulting from such colds. It is a remedy of sterling merit.—Ed. L. Crosly, Nashville, Tenn.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

Nature is the greatest teacher She clothes the fowls and animals with warmer clothing for winter; helps them to cast it off in summer; makes the best hair oil, Carboline, which is petroleum perfumed and sold at $1 a bottle.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

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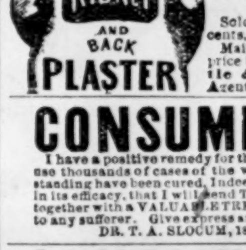

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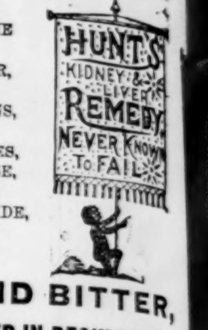

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